

Navratilova wins 9th Wimbledon

WIMBLEDON (AP) — Martina Navratilova won her record ninth Wimbledon singles title Saturday with a 6-4, 6-1 defeat of Zina Garrison, using a nearly flawless serve-and-volley attack to win the all-American battle. Navratilova, 33, who won six consecutive championships from 1982 to 1987 but had lost the past two years in the final to Steffi Graf, had started the record of eight singles titles with Helen Wills Moody. She raced into the stands after the victory to hug and kiss members of her entourage, including coach Billie Jean King. Navratilova is now only three titles from King's record of 20 championships overall at Wimbledon. Fifth seed Garrison, who eliminated third-seeded Monica Seles and top seed Graf to reach her first grand slam final, was erratic against Navratilova and ineffective at the net. She made several errors on volleys and was passed frequently by Navratilova. Navratilova had only seven points on her serve in the first set and matched that first in the second set. She broke Garrison's serve four times, three times in the final set. Both Becker advanced Friday to the third straight Wimbledon final against Stefan Edberg, who ended Ivan Lendl's annual quest for Wimbledon glory in straight sets.

Volume 15 Number 4433

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation
جordan Times يومي سوري بالإنجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية (الرأي)

AMMAN SUNDAY, JULY 8, 1990, DHUL HILJEH 16, 1410

Price: Jordan 100 fils; Saudi Arabia 1.50 riyals; UAE 1.50 dirhams

Powell to visit Mideast

WASHINGTON (AP) — General Colin L. Powell, the top military officer in the United States, announced plans Friday to visit five Mideast countries. Powell, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, was to leave Saturday from Andrews air force base in suburban Maryland for Morocco and also will visit Tunisia, Egypt, Jordan and Israel for talks on regional security issues. He is scheduled to return to Washington on July 13. No other details of the trip were made public.

ANC stages anti-violence rallies

JOHANNESBURG (AP) — Thousands of African National Congress (ANC) supporters marched in towns and cities across the country Saturday to protest black factional fighting. The fighting, in Natal province, has claimed thousands of lives. Official permission was granted for about 20 peace marches planned by the ANC, and its allies, the Congress of South African Trade Unions and the United Democratic Front, to mark the end of a week of national protest against the violence. Petitions protesting the violence were presented to authorities at various police stations throughout the country. But authorities refused applications for marches in five towns which have been the scenes of racial conflict and white right-wing activity in recent months. The weeklong protest was aimed at drawing attention to four years of conflict in Natal between supporters of the ANC and Inkatha, a conservative Zulu party. More than 4,000 people have died in the violence, which the ANC claims is caused by Inkatha.

Walesa, Mazowiecki hold secret talks

WARSAW (AP) — Solidarity leader Lech Walesa and Prime Minister Tadeusz Mazowiecki met at a secret location Saturday to explore a truce in their political duel. As they met, thousands of farmers demonstrated angrily outside the seat of government. The meeting, confirmed by an assistant to the prime minister, came as Mazowiecki's Solidarity government is under increasing pressure from all sides. In an attempt to deflect the criticism, the prime minister ousted three of the four communists in his cabinet Friday and caved in to Walesa's calls for elections earlier than next year. He also appealed to the public, and especially farmers, for patience and self-restraint.

4 OPEC ministers to visit Iran

NICOSIA (R) — Foreign ministers from four OPEC countries due to visit Iran in August have asked to meet President Ali Akbar Hashemi Rafsanjani to discuss how to stabilise oil prices. The Iranian news agency IRNA said Saturday. It said the ministers from Algeria, Nigeria, Venezuela and Indonesia would also visit Arab Gulf states as part of a tour agreed during the G-16 meeting of Third World countries in Kuala Lumpur in June.

Italy scores 3rd place in World Cup

ITALY (AP) — Salvatore Schillaci scored a penalty with six minutes remaining to lift Italy to a 2-1 win over England Saturday in the World Cup third-place playoff. Schillaci's goal was his sixth of the tournament and took him to the head of the tournament goalscorer's list. The penalty was given after defender Paul Parker fouled Schillaci in the penalty area. Italy had taken a 70th minute lead through Roberto Baggio after a mistake by England goalkeeper Peter Shilton, but England equalised 10 minutes later with header from midfielder David Platt. Shilton was pushing the ball along the ground with his hands when Baggio struck for the first goal, dispossessing the goalie from behind. The striker eluded the lunging dive of Shilton and passed the ball to co-striker Schillaci on the edge of the area. Schillaci got the ball back to Baggio in front of goal and he rammed it into the

King receives Libyan message

AMMAN (J.T.) — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday received a message from Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi on "several Arab and Islamic issues and the current situation in the international scene," the Jordan News Agency, Petra, reported.

The message was delivered by Colonel Mustafa Al Kharoubi, a member of the Libyan Revolutionary Council, who also conveyed to the King greetings from Qadhafi, Petra said. The meeting was attended by Royal Court Chief Sharif Zeid Ben Shaker, the

King's Political Advisor

Adnan Abu Odeh, Minister Khalid Al Karaki, and Ahmad Ben Khayyal, director of the Arab Affairs Department of the Libyan Foreign Ministry.

Kharoubi arrived here earlier in the day. The Libyan envoy's visit to Jordan follows the reopening last month of the Kingdom's embassy in Tripoli after a five-year closure.

The King met with Qadhafi during the extraordinary Arab summit held in Baghdad in May. He accepted an invitation by Qadhafi to visit Libya but no date has been set for the visit.

His Majesty King Hussein Saturday meets with

to him a message from Libyan leader Muammar Qadhafi (Petra photo)

King's Political Advisor

Adnan Abu Odeh, Minister Khalid Al Karaki, and Ahmad Ben Khayyal, director of the Arab Affairs Department of the Libyan Foreign Ministry.

Kharoubi arrived here earlier in the day. The Libyan envoy's visit to Jordan follows the reopening last month of the Kingdom's embassy in Tripoli after a five-year closure.

The King met with Qadhafi during the extraordinary Arab summit held in Baghdad in May. He accepted an invitation by Qadhafi to visit Libya but no date has been set for the visit.

Sharon expects million Soviet emigres by 1991

TEL AVIV (R) — Israeli Housing Minister Ariel Sharon has predicted a million Soviet Jews will immigrate to Israel by the end of 1991 but local leaders say jobs and homes will be scarce.

"We know that within a year and a half the number of immigrants... will come within a million people," Sharon told Israel Television Friday night. His estimate for exceeded more conservative Israeli forecasts of up to 250,000 Soviet immigrants by the end of this year and a million immigrants within the next five years.

Sharon offered no explanation for the new figure, which would increase Israel's population by a quarter.

More than 50,000 Soviet Jews arrived in the first half of 1990.

"If they will come to live here and have no jobs, they will run away," Menachem Ariav, mayor of the town Nazareth Illit, said in an interview with army radio.

"It will be a catastrophe," said Adi Eldar, mayor of the town Carmiel, in a reference to

the rash of immigrants has sent housing prices soaring and put Israeli families out on the street. Tent encampments of homeless have sprung up at least two places.

Gorbachev aides defy hardliners

MOSCOW (Agencies) — Mikhail Gorbachev's top lieutenants, in a defiant last stand at the Soviet Communist Party congress, told hardline critics Saturday nostalgia for their past power could not affect a changing world.

Alexander Yakovlev and Vadim Medvedev, both of whom said they planned to quit the party politburo, dismissed charges from majority conservatives that they had helped cause a decline in party power by failing to lay down a firm line.

The two officials struck back for the leadership, as the conservatives looked set to take control of top party bodies. Gorbachev's own position as party chief remains secure.

Gorbachev intervened from the podium at the afternoon session to head off the assault after hardliners pushed through a plan to take votes on the personal performance of the once untouchable politburo members.

The party leader, using his prestige and tactical instinct, outmaneuvered conservatives by rushing through a counterproposal for a vote on the leadership as a whole in place of individual assessments. Then he called a break.

He had opened the sixth day of the session with a clear blast at the hardliners: "If you want to bury or split the party, then let us follow this course. The time has come for you... to think and think seriously."

The delegates voted 2,557-1,393 Saturday to give themselves

a chance to voice their appraisal of each member of the 12-member ruling politburo. But after a short break, Gorbachev took the podium to criticise the proposal, and the congress backed down on the idea on a vote of 2,495-1,515.

The evaluations would have had no actual force, because the congress chooses a new central committee, which would have selected a new politburo anyway. But it clearly have left a mark on each man's career.

Gorbachev cited a note from the party delegation from the northern city of Arkhangelsk that said: "There is no need to evaluate each politburo member. The politburo, according to the rules, is an organ of the leadership, and the leadership is collective."

Instead, the congress agreed to make an evaluation of the work of the policy-making central committee, and within it the politburo as a whole.

Evaluating each politburo member separately would have broken decades of tradition of regarding it as a collective entity. The idea brought criticism in the corridors of the Kremlin's Palace of Congresses from liberal delegates.

"Our Russian thirst for blood is showing," said Irina Demeteva, Moscow delegate. "It's stupid and ugly and inhuman."

But other party members said they backed the decision because it would let future leaders know that they could not hide behind "collective responsibility."

Mladenov resignation fails to satisfy activists

SOFIA (R) — Hundreds of Bulgarian intellectuals whose protests helped push President Petar Mladenov from office, said Saturday they would not end their protests until other demands were met.

The protesters, who have staged a sitdown strike on the pavement outside the president's office for the past three days, said they had issued demands including an open trial for disgraced former leader Todor Zhivkov and full details of the wealth of the ruling socialists, formerly the Communist Party.

Mladenov, 53, who ousted Zhivkov on Nov. 10, resigned Friday evening amid mounting demands that he quit, sparked by an amateur video showing him ordering tanks to move against anti-government protesters last December.

He said he was quitting "in order not to be a reason to increase political tension." News of the resignation was met with wild delight by the pavement protesters.

Mladenov's resignation after only three months as president followed mounting calls for him to quit from street protesters, opposition parties and even Domna, the newspaper of his own Socialist Party.

Despite heavy winds and rain, some 200 demonstrators spent Friday night on the same stretch of pavement, which they marked "communist-free zone." The protesters, including teachers and university lecturers, said they did not support any political party and expected their numbers to swell later on Saturday.

"We want democracy and a fair trial of the people who caused the present tragic situation in Bulgaria," one protester said.

Some demonstrators have erected tents near the offices in central Sofia square. Other protesters said they "will settle for written assurances that their demands will be considered — provided they were given before the country's newly-elected national assembly holds its first meeting next Tuesday."

Mladenov's resignation after only three months as president followed mounting calls for him to quit from street protesters, opposition parties and even Domna, the newspaper of his own Socialist Party.

Mladenov's resignation after only three months as president followed mounting calls for him to quit from street protesters, opposition parties and even Domna, the newspaper of his own Socialist Party.

Mubarak meets Arafat in Yemen

SANA (AP) — Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak arrived Saturday in the Yemeni mountain resort of Taiz on a hasty arranged trip for consultations with Palestinian leader Yasser Arafat on Middle East peacekeeping plans. The meeting took place as soon as the Egyptian leader's reception ceremony was over. Leading the dignitaries who welcomed Mubarak was Yemeni President Abdallah Saleh. Mubarak was to confer separately with him later in the day. The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) chairman has been in Yemen to spend time with contingents of Palestinian fighters based in the country during the Eid Al Adha (feast of sacrifice), which ended Thursday. The Egyptian leader's visit to Saudi was announced only the previous day, following Washington reports that the United States was ready to resume the suspended dialogue with the PLO if it disclosed the perpetrators of the abortive Palestinian commando raid against Israel in May. The report in the Washington Post said that the U.S. proposals were discussed during the recent visit of Egyptian Foreign Minister Esam Abd El Meguid to the United States, and that an ensuing U.S.-Egyptian plan suggested steps that would be palatable to the PLO.

Lower House endorses law on higher court with amendments

By Abdulah Hasanat
Jordan Times Staff Reporter

AMMAN — The Lower House of Parliament Saturday passed the law establishing the Higher Court of Justice in a session whose outcome was described by deputies as very significant.

The law originally drafted by the government of former Prime Minister Zaid Rifai in 1989 empowers the court to look into disputes between the government and civil servants, a task until early last year was handled by the court of appeals.

The court is already functioning under the terms of the draft law which was enacted in March 1989 by the House of Representatives.

The court will be empowered to look into disputes between the government and people, especially civil servants, over the former's administrative decisions. It will also handle disputes over contracts with the government and over disputes resulting from municipal or union elections.

Most of the debate during Saturday's session centred on de-

tails and wordings of the law. The House had in five past sessions discussed eight articles of the draft law, but in Saturday's debate the remaining 24 articles were passed in four hours.

One point that consumed most of the debate was whether the court should also decide on financial compensation where one is sought.

The House's Legal Committee recommended that the court should have the power to decide over both the dispute and amount of compensation payable.

Prime Minister Mudar Badran noted that "compensation should be left to civil courts," where a three-tier judicial system would be fairer for both the claimant and the defendant.

Deputy Abdinahab Ensour (Salt) agreed with the prime minister's opinion and said he believed "a one-time court decision is not fair to the state."

Defending the Legal Committee's recommendation, the committee's chairman, Hussein Mjalliyah, said: "The court has five experienced and senior judges who with their experience will

compensate for the three-tier judicial system."

Minister of Justice Yousef Mbeideen urged the House to look at the experience of other countries in this field. "Look at Egypt; they have opted for the three-tier judicial system," he said.

Mjalliyah, however, said that was not the case in Egypt and that the Egyptian higher court of justice is deciding on compensation as well.

Minister of Municipal Affairs and the Environment Abdul Karim Dughmi supported Mjalliyah's view and said: "I am for the court deciding on compensation."

Islamist Deputy Abdul Hafiz Elawi (Madaba), then protested that the debate over the issue took a long time. The article was put to vote and passed.

Another point of contention was a stipulation in the draft law that lawyers representing claimants and defendants be senior advocates with at least five-year experience at a high court.

(Continued on page 3)

Strong tremor jolts Iran

NICOSIA (AP) — A powerful aftershock jolted northwestern Iran during the night, injuring two people and causing landslides in a quake-shattered province on the Caspian Sea, the official media reported Saturday.

IRNA attributed its dispatch from Beirut to "informed sources."

"A Western hostage held in Lebanon will probably be released soon," said the report.

It said that the sources would not disclose the identity of the hostage to be released, but "hinted that he is most probably a European national."

"It is not known when and where the hostage will be released," IRNA's two-paragraph report said.

The hostages are six Americans and 10 Europeans — four Britons, two West Germans, two Swiss, an Italian and an American.

In Beirut, a source close to the Syrian army command said if a hostage were to be released, it will "probably" be Brian Keenan, the Irishman who also holds a British passport.

The source refused to be named or provide any other information.

Keenan, 39, was kidnapped in west Beirut April 11, 1986, as he walked from his home to the American University of Beirut, where he taught English.

No group has claimed the

Iran says hostage to be released soon

NICOSIA (AP) — Tehran's official Islamic republic news agency (IRNA) said Saturday one of 16 Western hostages held in Lebanon will soon be freed.

IRNA attributed its dispatch from Beirut to "informed sources."

"A Western hostage held in Lebanon will probably be released soon," said the report.

It said that the sources would not disclose the identity of the hostage to be released, but "hinted that he is most probably a European national."

"It is not known when and where the hostage will be released," IRNA's two-paragraph report said.

The hostages are six Americans and 10 Europeans — four Britons, two West Germans, two Swiss, an Italian and an American.

In Beirut, a source close to the Syrian army command said if a hostage were to be released, it will "probably" be Brian Keenan, the Irishman who also holds a British passport.

The source refused to be named or provide any other information.

Keenan, 39, was kidnapped in west Beirut April 11, 1986, as he walked from his home to the American University of Beirut, where he taught English.

No group has claimed the

Tirana to allow asylum seekers under foreign supervision

VIENNA (Agencies) — Thousands of freedom-seeking Albanians who crowded into a dozen embassies will be allowed to leave the country under foreign supervision, a Hungarian diplomat in Tirana said Saturday.

The diplomat, who spoke by telephone

Jordanian, Palestinian pilgrims expected back within two days

AMMAN (J.T.) — Jordanian Muslims who performed this year's pilgrimage to Mecca began arriving home Saturday and all the pilgrims are expected to arrive back within the coming two days, according to the Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs which organises the trip for pilgrims every year.

The ministry's acting Secretary-General Yabu Kokash said that some of the pilgrims from Palestinian territories occupied since 1948 arrived in Maan and the rest are expected Saturday evening.

All the Palestinian pilgrims will be hosted at the Ghour Numeim pilgrims camp prepared by the Ministry of Awqaf in the central Jordan Valley region or will stay with relatives and friends for some time before making the trip back across the River Jordan to occupied Palestine, Kokash said. He said that these pilgrims total

British university bestows doctorate on Crown Prince



3,500.

The 1,700 pilgrims from the Gaza Strip will all be in Jordan in the coming few days and the two will be crossing the river to go back home soon afterwards, Kokash said.

Kokash said that all the pilgrims from occupied Palestine, the Gaza Strip and Jordan are well. Two pilgrims were killed and four were injured in a stampede inside a pedestrian tunnel near the Holy City of Mecca during last week's pilgrimage.

The ministry did not release the number of Jordanian pilgrims who performed this year's pilgrimage, but Jordan is allowed only up to 15,000 annually.

Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, Ali Al Faqir, who headed Jordan's official mission to the pilgrimage this year now attending an Islamic conference in Mecca along with ministers from Islamic nations.

Death, injury toll high during Eid

AMMAN (J.T.) — Twenty one citizens were killed and 222 were injured during the six-day Eid Al Adha holiday in Amman and other towns and villages, compared to nine people killed and 1,045 injured during Eid Al Fitr feast last April.

Those killed or injured were victims of road accidents, fires, murders and food poisoning, according to the Public Security Department (PSD) and the Civil Defense Department as quoted by Al Ra'a Arabic daily Saturday.

One of the dead was a 16 year old youth, Ibrahim Uleiman from Jerash, who was said to have been tampering with a gun which went off killing him instantly. There were at least two murders and one case of suicide among the

injured included numerous children who sustained injuries through falls from high places or wounded by stray bullets at weddings in different regions of the country, according to the report.

The report said that many of the injured and victims of food poisoning were being treated at hospitals and health centres which remained in operation during the past holiday.

During Eid Al Fitr holiday, at the end of April, a total of 33 vehicles were reported by the police to have been damaged or destroyed in road accidents and Al Bashir Hospital in Amman alone reported that 335 citizens had been admitted for treatment.

Population experts to meet

AMMAN (J.T.) — Regional experts on population and human resources planning in the Arab World will meet here Sunday to discuss emigration, social development, population policies and the role of women in development.

The meeting, organised by the Ministry of Labour in cooperation with the International Labour Organisation (ILO) is attended by delegates from seven Arab countries and experts from ILO and the U.N. fund for

population activities as well as the U.N. Social and Economic Commission for Western Asia.

Ministry of Labour's Secretary-General Saleh Al Khasrawi said that the participants in the three-day meeting will review working papers dealing with the population issues and development in the Arab countries and future prospects of higher education, vocational training and regional cooperation in manpower development.

Misguided concepts, lack of education — cause for crime

By Saeda Kikani
Special to the Jordan Times

AMMAN — Statistics indicate that most murders committed in Jordan in the past years were related to family conflicts; either to "protect the family honour" (the reputation of a woman in the family) or to settle personal disputes among family members. Other killings relate to misguided religious beliefs, according to a research paper by the National Committee for Combating Crime presented recently at a conference on "crime and society."

Murders committed in the name of "family honour" rose to 34.5 per cent of all killings in 1985 from 22 per cent from 1977, according to the paper. The motives behind such murders, according to the paper, reflect the deterioration of the social infrastructure and the disintegration of family ties as well as the influence of foreign cultures on the Jordanian society, affecting the young

generation's thoughts and convictions.

According to the report, youth under 18 years of age had committed 58.9 per cent of all killings in Jordan between 1978 and 1985. This phenomena is attributed to the parental influence on the children, leading them to commit crimes especially related to revenge or honour. Parents use their children, explains the paper, because at this age they lack experience and are easily driven by their emotions.

Crimes of honour, carried out by minors, are principally traced back to a number of reasons as the research paper concluded. First of all these murders are seen as an "outstanding accomplishment" by the family as well as the society. This prevalent conviction is deeply engraved by the parents in their children's minds influencing their behaviour.

Parents also take advantage of the fact that minors do not receive the same punishment as adults do, according to the re-

search paper. Minor convicts are often sent to a rehabilitation centre for a number of years where they continue their education and learn a profession. Furthermore, these minors will not even have a police record.

Crimes of honour are not only linked to parental influence of children, but also to poor education, the paper argues. It points out that 62.8 of those found guilty of murder between 1978 and 1985 in Jordan had education at the preparatory level or below. This indicates that this category is not aware of the dangers of such acts since the society's prevalent traditions and conventions encourage such acts, says the researchers.

The paper stresses the fact that education is the best possible weapon to eliminate crimes in the society, because the educated one is supposed to be more rational and more aware of the dangerous consequences of such acts on him and on the society.

Poor education is also seen as another contributing factor to killings attributed to familial disputes. 86.4 per cent of murder convicts in Jordan during the same period had not reached their preparatory level.

The paper argues that parents drive their children to commit such murders especially when there are some revengeful goals

between two families. Such murders, which take the lives of innocent people, reflect according to the paper, the ugliest picture of the individual's hatred and vindictiveness.

Investigating into the convictions and social background of those who were found guilty of murder, the researchers have drawn quite an unexpected picture. The statistics concerning the murderers' performance of religious rites revealed that more than half of them, 52.4 per cent, perform their daily prayers; 66.3 per cent fast during Ramadan; 8.6 per cent go for the annual pilgrimage and 27.7 per cent give zakat (money given for the poor).

These statistics, according to the paper, reflect hypocrisy and malice in these people's character who protect themselves under the

cover of religion. Had they known the simple basic principles of religion they would not have committed such acts and yet, the paper proceeds, this kind of people are more dangerous than those who do not perform religious rites at all.

Digging into the financial background of murder convicts, the statistics contained in the paper show that nearly half of them have an income of less than JD 100 a month, an indication of a significant relation between low income and crime; need and the social pressures may prompt individuals to fulfil their desire by illegal means.

The real solution would be, as the paper concluded, education, especially when the number of murders is highly increasing among minors and illiterates.

Tirana to allow asylum

(Continued from page 1)

country under the supervision of embassy personnel.

A special central committee meeting to deal with the recent disorder continued into its third day Saturday.

Communist leader Ranim Alia Friday criticised the thousands of asylum seekers and told the central committee that the party would not give up power as communists had done elsewhere in Eastern Europe.

"The aims and actions of these destructive, anti-democratic and anti-Albanian forces go too far," Alia said in remarks carried by ATA. "We may be poor, undoubtedly we have difficulties

and shortages, but the foreigner has never solved our troubles."

Meanwhile, the embassies said sanitary conditions were nearly intolerable.

The number of refugees in the West Germany embassy doubled to 2,000 overnight, and Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher was consulting with his French and Italian counterparts on a resolution to the crisis, the Foreign Ministry in Bonn said Saturday.

ADN said there were 1,500 Albanians in the Italian embassy and 500 in the French mission.

HOME NEWS IN BRIEF

Jerash Festival treated in thesis

AMMAN (J.T.) — A Jordanian political science student in the United States has submitted a thesis on the Jerash Festival for Culture and Arts to acquire a masters degree. Rana Bataineh from Jordan submitted the thesis to one of New York's universities and that a debate of the thesis will take place in September. The thesis features the festival since its start in 1981 and presents a historical and cultural outline of the civilisations in Jordan. The thesis also includes proposals for improvements to be introduced to the festival's activities.

Bonn honours Jordanian ambassador

BONN (Petra) — West German President Richard von Weizsaecker Saturday received Jordan's Ambassador to West Germany Sharif Fawwaz Sharaf on the occasion of the end of the ambassador's tour of duty. Weizsaecker wished Sharaf success and lauded the good relations between Jordan and West Germany. Weizsaecker has previously conferred on Sharaf a high national medal of honour in appreciation of his work in West Germany.

Firms invited to attend Damascus fair

AMMAN (J.T.) — Amman Chamber of Industry has asked all Jordanian industrial institutions willing to take part in the Damascus international fair, to be opened August 28, to register at the chamber. All necessary information concerning reservation and transfer of goods and commodities to the Syrian capital will be supplied by the Amman Chamber of Industry.

WHAT'S GOING ON

The following listings are compiled from monthly bulletins and the daily Arabic press. Readers are advised to verify the listed time and place with the concerned institutions.

EXHIBITIONS

* Open studio and workshop for artist Sama Zara displaying paintings, sculptures and hand-painted fabrics. Location: off 2nd Circle, opposite Rosenthal (9:30-1:30 and 3:30-6:30).
* Exhibition entitled "Salente, the French city of art" at the French Cultural Centre.

REQUIRED FOR EMPLOYMENT

First class Chinese restaurant requires a head chef with five years minimum experience in a similar post.

Please send your C.V. to
P. O. Box 927361
Amman - Jordan



LATE KING REMEMBERED: The late King Talal Ben Abdallah was remembered Saturday on the 18th anniversary of his death. His son, His Majesty King Hussein, Royal Prince and members of the Royal Family visited the late King's tomb where they recited verses of the Holy Koran and laid wreaths. The tomb was also visited by Prime Minister Mudar Badran, Cabinet members, members of the Upper and Lower Houses of

Parliament, Royal Court officials, chief Islamic justice, Muslim scholars, Army Chief of Staff Fathi Abu Taleb, senior army officers and the commander and senior officers of the King Talal Brigade. The late King Talal who was born in Mecca in 1909 assumed his constitutional powers on Sept. 6, 1951 only to abdicate the throne on August 11, 1952 for his son, King Hussein.

Seville conference to tackle Arab, Latin American ties

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan will be among world prominent personalities taking part in a three-day Arab-Iberian-Latin American conference which opens Monday in the Spanish city of Seville. The conference will discuss cultural relations and cooperation in cultural and political fields.

The conference, organised by the Club of Rome in observance of the 500th anniversary of the discovery of America by Christopher Columbus, aims to promote cultural ties between the Arab World and Latin American nations, common goals and challenges and areas for mutual cooperation.

The papers also cover cooperation in technology, science and socio-economic development, means of overcoming the problem of indebtedness, developing human and natural resources and participation of Arab and Latin American countries in the 1992 exposition. Other issues covered by the papers are political and cultural dialogues between Latin

America and the Arab World in addition to current world issues.

Several members of the Club of Rome and the Arab Thought Forum will take part in the discussions to tackle cultural, economic and political issues.

Minister of Information Ibrahim Izzeddin, who left for Spain Saturday, is among Jordanian personalities attending. Also taking part is former minister Jawad Anani, Prince Hassan's advisor Mazen Arnouti and Dr. Hilmi Nammar, the secretary general of the Arab Cooperation Council (ACC).

The Arab World is represented by prominent personalities from political, financial and economic fields.

House endorses law

(Continued from page 1)

Dughmi protested that years of experience are "no proof" of experience's competence."

Deputy Mansour Murad (Amman) added that individuals seeking legal counsel "should be free to choose their representatives."

At this point the article was put to vote and a controversy followed over the method of counting votes.

Deputy Faris Nabulsi suggested that deputies should vote by standing "as prescribed in the Constitution." Speaker Suleiman Arar concurred and the suggestion was received enthusiastically. Nabulsi later said: "This was one of the most important decisions that we took."

At the beginning of the session the deputies observed a one-minute silence in mourning the victims of last week's tunnel stampede in Mecca which claimed over 1,400 lives. The House decided to cable sympathy to King Fahd of Saudi Arabia.

At the end of the session, Deputy Abdul Karim Elawi from the Islamic bloc pleaded to the House to call on people to abandon swimming pools because "many people cannot find drinking water." Elawi's call, however, fell on deaf ears. Deputies had already started to leave the House.

Israel has said it would consider freeing the inmates under a deal which would also include releasing three Israeli servicemen who disappeared in military operations in South Lebanon. The Israelis are held by Shi'ite factions.

Iran also has demanded that the Western government provide information on the fate of four Iranians who were kidnapped in 1982 by a right-wing Lebanese militia in north Lebanon.

The Iranians are: Ahmad Motavassil, commander of a Revolutionary Guards contingent based in east Lebanon, Charge D'affaires Mohsen Musavi, Khamis Akhavan, a correspondent for IRNA, and their driver, Mohammad Taghi Rastegar, who also has a Lebanese passport.

Christian leader Sami Geagea has said that when he seized command of the Lebanese Forces militia in 1985, he found no trace of the Iranians. He blamed their murder on his rival predecessor Elie Hobeika.

But Iranian officials have in recent weeks insisted that they have word that the Iranians are still alive.

The longest-held Western captive is American journalist Terry Anderson, 42.

Anderson, chief Middle East correspondent for the Associated Press, was kidnapped March 16, 1985.

3 HORSES REST. 6th Circle - Um Uthma Behind Amra Hotel Opp. San Rock Tel. 825892



ENJOY YOUR STAY IN AMMAN AT THE

3 HORSES RESTAURANT

Lebanese Mezza & Oriental Dishes

We Specialize in French Fondue

3 HORSES REST. 6th Circle - Um Uthma Behind Amra Hotel Opp. San Rock Tel. 825892

Jordan Times

An independent Arab political daily published in English by the Jordan Press Foundation. Established 1975.

جريدة الأردن اليومية независимая политическая газета, издаваемая в Англии. Основана в 1975 году.

Chairman of the Board of Directors:

MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Director General:

MOHAMMAD AMAD

Editor-in-Chief:

GEORGE S. HAWATMEH

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation,
University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan.

Telephones: 6671716, 670141-4, 684311, 684366

Telex: 21497 ALRAI JO

Faximile: 661242

The Jordan Times is published daily except Fridays.

Subscription and advertising rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising department.

Gorbachev needs Western support

THE current Communist Party congress in Moscow may make or break Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev, whose reformist policies are under attack from extremists from both sides of the political spectrum. Gorbachev is fighting for his political life and all that goes with it. If his rivals and enemies succeed in outflanking him during the ongoing Moscow meetings, the first casualty could be German reunification on which much hope has been pinned as a symbol of the beginning of an entirely new era in world history. With hundreds of thousands of Soviet troops still stationed on the eastern side of the now-defunct Berlin Wall, there is no way the German people would be able to exercise their right to self-determination and vote in December for unity without cooperation from Moscow. The success or failure of Gorbachev will have major repercussions across the entire globe. That is why the leaders of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO) need to follow up on their decision, reached in this week's summit in London, with solid actions that can help the man and the policies that gave them more breathing space and a chance of a lifetime to eliminate nuclear warfare from the face of the earth. Thus far, the Soviet leader and his policies were left to stew in their own juice instead of the Western leaders getting together to map out a strategy to extend a helping hand to a country that is going through the ordeal of transformation from dictatorship to democracy. Democracy must succeed in the Soviet Union and it is therefore incumbent upon NATO to continue to strive for a supportive stance vis-à-vis Moscow. Otherwise Gorbachev's *perestroika* would be put into jeopardy from which it may not recover.



ARABIC PRESS COMMENTARIES

United Nations Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar's call for the revival of the Middle East international peace conference was discussed by Al Ra'i Arabic daily Saturday. The paper said that his call came as a reminder to all those concerned with the establishment of a just and comprehensive peace that partial and marginal solutions of side problems related to the Arab-Israeli conflict can by no means bring about peace. The paper described the United States call for a Palestinian-Israeli dialogue the Baker and Shamir plans as side issues which the American-Israeli alliance had utilised to enable Israel to gain further time and avoid an international conference that can provide the right formula for a lasting peace. The paper said that Dr Cuellar's call for convening an international conference is a reminder to the European Community and the NATO alliance that there can be no alternative to a U.N.-sponsored peace in the region, and that peace can come through the recognition of Palestinian people's rights in Palestine and ending the Arab-Israeli conflict. It said that world peace can not be partial but total; and that world leaders now trying to issue a declaration for a global peace should realise that the Middle East which is part of the globe also ought to enjoy durable stability and peace.

A columnist in Al Ra'i daily tackles the question of water shortage and the lack of a fair water distribution programme. Tareq Al-Masarweh accuses the water authority of supplying sufficient quantities of water to the rich districts whose residents own several tanks to store water for weeks, and of pumping only little water to the poor districts whose residents can only afford to have one cubic metre water tanks sufficient for three days. The writer also notes that only certain parts of Amman and neighbouring areas get sufficient water supplies for domestic use and for watering gardens and that the poor people are forced to buy their water from the roving water tank trucks to meet their daily needs. He also criticises the government for seeking to meet the needs of city dwellers of meat and bread to ensure their support in the decision-making process, and neglecting the farmers' needs of water supplies. The writer calls for a fair solution and a reconsideration of the present water distribution programme.

Al Dustour daily expressed optimism over steps being taken by Iran and Iraq to establish normal relations and end the conflict in the Gulf. The paper said that the eight year long war in the Gulf brought about devastation and poverty; and it is time for both sides to think about ways to reestablish peace, security and stability to their region. The direct meeting between the Iraqi and Iranian foreign ministers transmit very optimistic and positive indications that the two sides are seriously working towards a lasting peace, said the paper. What is more important, it added, is the fact that the two ministers dedicated their effort to solving the most important and chronic issues, and not the side questions upon instructions from their leaders who had exchanged messages of good will and desire to implement U.N. Security Council Resolution 598. The paper said that the opening of direct negotiations between Iran and Iraq is a success for the United Nations which had proved its power to solve regional conflicts elsewhere in the world.

Sunday's Economic Pulse

Unemployment — a labour union view

In the current discussions about the unemployment problem in Jordan, the memorandum of the Central Committee of the Federation of Jordanian Labour Unions (FJLU) presented to the Lower House of Parliament did not capture the attention of writers and commentators in the press. The attention focused on the detailed statement made by the minister of labour, and the speeches delivered by House members, especially those who represent parliamentary blocs and different schools of political thought.

The labour union memorandum, started by pointing out that unemployment was always one of the permanent features of the Jordanian labour market. In the past, the memorandum said, the problem was partially solved through

the emigration of our surplus labour force abroad especially in the Arab oil-producing countries. This trend may have been true, but not useful. It may be true to claim that unemployment is our unavoidable fate, and that the factors that may help in alleviating the problem are external factors such as the restoration of oil prosperity in the Gulf States but this is of course beyond our control.

The memorandum of the labour union dwelled on the open door policy in non-Jordanian labourers since 1974. The purpose of that policy, the union theorised, was to secure an extra supply of labourers to prevent wages from rising, or at least to slow their possible increase. The Jordanian economy may have benefited from this policy by curbing inflation,

albeit at the expense of the working class, and by freeing the Jordanian skilled labour and qualified personnel to seek jobs in the Gulf at much higher salaries, while replacing them domestically by cheap incoming labourers. Perhaps the remittances of the Jordanian expatriates in foreign currency, were the most favourable result of this policy, which now has outlived its usefulness. There is no justification to continue the open door policy of imported labour when the unemployed Jordanians exceed one hundred thousand or 16 per cent of the whole labour force in the country.

The memorandum also pointed

to the flood of imported goods

which meant the importation of foreign labour contents. It was

only natural to expect tailors, for

instance, to disappear when we import ready made clothes, because we are creating new jobs but in the countries which export clothes to us. The devaluation of the Jordanian Dinar in 1988/1989 was instrumental in reducing this distortion, as foreign imports declined and exports picked up considerably. This development has created new jobs locally, which in turn prevented unemployment from deteriorating beyond the current level.

The same concept applied to awarding construction projects to foreign contractors. Foreign companies tended to buy less domestic materials and hire less local labour and engineers.

To this point the labour union has put its finger on two of the major factors that contributed to

unemployment, but which could still be handled if we have the will. However, the labour union did not stop there. It took the opportunity to put forward other views which have no direct bearing on the subject of unemployment.

The memorandum mentioned unfair dismissal of labourers, and the failure to adopt a minimum wage system, either on sectoral basis or across the board. The writer takes issue with both points: unfair dismissal of workers and employees is bad, but it does not increase unemployment. It simply shifts the job from one person who is undesired by the employer, to another person.

As for minimum wage, it is well established that such a step would result in less demand on manpower, and an increase in unemploy-

ment. Such a policy will definitely hurt those with little or no experience, those who are too young or too old, and those who suffer from any handicaps.

As it is, employers are currently tempted to employ such groups for certain jobs because they are less costly to employ, but once the pay difference between the weak and the strong job applicants disappears, only the strong and experienced may find jobs.

The labour union did well in contributing its views to the decision makers. In doing so, the union asserted its presence and participated in the decision making process, at least when it comes to a problem very much related to the working class, it represents such as the problem of unemployment.

icide how the CSCE can be institutionalised to provide a forum for wider political dialogue in a more united Europe. We recommend that CSCE governments establish:

— A programme for regular consultations among member governments at the heads of state and government or ministerial level, at least once each year, with other periodic meetings of officials to prepare for and follow-up on these consultations.

— A schedule of CSCE review conferences once every two years to assess progress toward a Europe whole and free.

— A small CSCE secretariat to coordinate these meetings and conferences.

— A CSCE mechanism, to monitor elections in all the CSCE countries, on the basis of the Copenhagen Document.

— A CSCE centre for the prevention of conflict that might serve as a forum for exchanges of military information, discussion of unusual military activities, and the clarification of disputes involving CSCE member states.

— A CSCE parliamentary body, these assembly of Europe, to be based on the existing parliamentary assembly of the council of Europe, in Strasbourg, and include representatives of all CSCE member states.

The sites of these new institutions should reflect the fact that the newly democratic countries of Central and Eastern Europe form part of the political structures of the new Europe.

— Today, our alliance begins a major transformation. Working with all the countries of Europe, we are determined to create enduring peace on this continent...

Complete text of the London NATO declaration

LONDON (R) — Following is the complete text of the London declaration on a transformed North Atlantic alliance issued after NATO's two-day summit meeting which ended on Friday:

1. Europe has entered a new promising era. Central and Eastern Europe is liberating itself. The Soviet Union has embarked on the long journey toward a free society. The walls that once confined people and ideas are collapsing. Europeans are determining their own destiny. They are choosing freedom. They are choosing economic liberty. They are choosing peace. They are choosing a Europe whole and free. As a consequence, this alliance must and will adapt.

2. The North Atlantic alliance has been the most successful defensive alliance in history. As our alliance enters its fifth decade and looks ahead to a new century, it must continue to provide for the common defence. This alliance has done much to bring about the new Europe. No one, however, can be certain of the future. We need to keep standing together, to extend the long peace we have enjoyed these past four decades. Yet our alliance must be even more an agent of change. It can help build the structures of a more united continent, supporting security and stability with the strength of our shared faith in democracy, the rights of the individual, and the peaceful resolution of disputes. We are ready to intensify military contacts, including those of NATO military commanders, with Moscow and other Central and Eastern European capitals.

9. We welcome the invitation to NATO Secretary General Manfred Woerner to visit Moscow and meet with Soviet leaders.

10. Military leaders from throughout Europe gathered earlier this year in Vienna to talk about their forces and doctrine. NATO proposes another such meeting this autumn to promote common understanding. We intend to establish an entirely different quality of openness in Europe, including an agreement on "open skies."

11. The significant presence of North American conventional and U.S. nuclear forces in Europe demonstrates the underlying political compact that binds North America's fate to Europe's democracies. But, as Europe changes, we must profoundly alter the way we think about defence.

12. To reduce our military requirements, sound arms control agreements are essential. That is why we put the highest priority on completing this year the first treaty to reduce and limit Conventional Armed Forces in Europe (CFE) along with the completion of a meaningful CSBM package. These talks should remain in continuous session until the work is done. Yet we hope to go further. We propose that, once a CFE treaty is signed, follow-on talks should begin with the same membership and mandate, with the goal of building on the current agreement with additional measures, including measures to limit manpower in Europe. With this goal in mind, a commitment will be given at the time of signature of the CFE treaty concerning the manpower levels of a unified Germany.

13. Our objective will be to conclude the negotiations on the follow-on to CFE and CSBM as soon as possible and to begin the follow-up meeting of the CSCE to be held in Helsinki in 1992. We will seek through new conventional arms control negotiations, within the CSCE framework, further far-reaching measures in the 1990s to limit the offensive capability of conventional armed forces in Europe, so as to prevent any nation from maintaining disproportionate military power on the continent. NATO's high level task force will formulate a

detailed position for these follow-on conventional arms control talks. We will make provisions as needed for different regions to redress disparities and to ensure that no one's security is harmed at any stage. Furthermore, we will continue to explore broader arms control and confidence-building opportunities. This is an ambitious agenda, but it matches our goal: enduring peace in Europe.

14. As Soviet troops leave Eastern Europe and a treaty limiting conventional armed forces is implemented, the alliance's integrated force structure and its strategy will change fundamentally to include the following elements:

— NATO will field smaller and restructured active forces. These forces will be highly mobile and versatile so that allied leaders will have maximum flexibility in deciding how to respond to a crisis. It will rely increasingly on multinational corps made up of national units.

— NATO will scale back the readiness of its active units, reducing training requirements and the number of exercises.

— NATO will rely more heavily on the ability to build up larger forces if and when they might be needed.

15. To keep the peace, the alliance must maintain for the foreseeable future an appropriate mix of nuclear and conventional forces, based in Europe, and kept up to date as necessary. But, as a defensive alliance, NATO has always stressed that none of its weapons will ever be used except in self-defence and that we seek the lowest and most stable level of nuclear forces needed to secure the prevention of war.

16. The political and military changes in Europe, and the

prospects of further changes, now allow the allies concerned to go further. They will thus modify the size and adapt the tasks of their nuclear deterrent forces. They have concluded that, as a result of the new political and military conditions in Europe, there will be a significantly reduced role for sub-strategic nuclear systems of the shortest range. They have decided specifically that, once negotiations begin on short-range nuclear forces, the alliance will propose, in return for reciprocal action by the Soviet Union, the elimination of all its nuclear artillery shells from Europe.

17. New negotiations between the United States and the Soviet Union on the reduction of short-range nuclear forces should begin shortly after a CFE agreement is signed.

The allies concerned will develop an arms control framework for these negotiations which takes into account our requirements for far fewer nuclear weapons, and the diminished need for sub-strategic nuclear systems of the shortest range.

18. Finally, with the total withdrawal of Soviet stationed forces and the implementation of a CFE agreement, the allies can reduce their reliance on nuclear weapons. These will continue to fulfil an essential role in the overall strategy of the alliance to prevent war by ensuring that there are no circumstances in which nuclear retaliation in response to military action might be discounted. However, in the transformed Europe, they will be able to adopt a new NATO strategy making nuclear forces truly weapons of last resort.

19. We approve the mandate given in turnberry to the North Atlantic council in permanent session to oversee the ongoing

work on the adaptation of the alliance to the new circumstances. It should report its conclusions as soon as possible.

20. In the context of these

revised plans for defence and arms control, and with the advice of NATO military authorities and all member states concerned, NATO will prepare a new allied military strategy moving away from "forward defence" where appropriate, towards a reduced forward presence and modifying "flexible response" to reflect a reduced reliance on nuclear weapons. In that connection, NATO will elaborate new force plans consistent with the revolutionary changes in Europe. NATO will also provide a forum for allied consultations on the upcoming negotiations on short-range nuclear forces.

21. The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE) should become more prominent in Europe's future, bringing together the countries of Europe and North America. We support a CSCE summit later this year in Paris which would include the signature of a CFE agreement and would set new standards for the establishment, and preservation, of free societies. It should endorse, inter alia:

— CSCE principles on the right to free and fair elections

— CSCE commitments to respect and uphold the rule of law

— CSCE guidelines for enhancing economic cooperation, based on the development of free and competitive market economies; and

— CSCE cooperation on environmental protection.

22. We further propose that the CSCE summit in Paris de-

Mutt 'n' Jeff



Andy Capp



Peanuts



Corruption on both sides of the border

By Mohammed Aftab
Associated Press

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan — Politics and corruption go together in much of the world. In Pakistan, they're like hand and glove.

Corruption has been brought into the open by a newly free press and a shift toward democracy after more than a decade of military rule.

Accusations of questionable deals and financial wrongdoing turn up almost daily in newspapers, at news conferences and in speeches.

Prime Minister Benazir Bhutto is not immune.

"The opposition has launched a witch-hunt against members of my government and members of my family, and their behaviour is nothing short of criminal," she said in a recent interview. "There is a well-laid conspiracy to hurl one false charge after another, to manipulate the media."

"They are making baseless charges to discredit democracy. We have three courts in our country and people may go to these courts if they have anything."

Few Pakistanis take such accusations to the courts, which act slowly and inflict little, if any, punishment.

Ms. Bhutto's husband, Asif Ali Zardari, is one of the opposition's main targets.

"I am the soft belly," he said. "You bit me and you hit her."

Zardari and Ms. Bhutto were married in 1987 while she still led the opposition to Gen. Mohammad Zia Ul-Haq, the late military president.

"If an individual in her government is accused of being corrupt, the prime minister can get rid of him," he said. "If they say, the husband of the prime minister is corrupt, it echoes throughout the world. The larger the person, the louder the noise."

Ms. Bhutto's two main rivals in parliament have filed a lawsuit accusing Zardari of trying to take over 287 acres of Islamabad's national park to build a luxury hotel and sports complex in the name of a company based in London.

One of them, Syeda Abida Hussain, said, "the only person listed as its director in London is Ms. Bhutto's cousin."

The government accuses its political opponents of obtaining millions of dollars worth of bank loans during the 11 years Zia was

in office; then writing them off or repaying them on unusually favourable terms.

Twenty opposition figures, including leaders Nawaz Sharif and Ghulam Mustafa Jatoi, are under government investigation for alleged wrongdoing.

Sharif, chief minister of Punjab province, is accused of obtaining \$90 million in loans on special terms, with little collateral. He denies it.

"I offer myself to be investigated by a panel of supreme court judges, but along with me, Ms. Bhutto and all politicians under suspicion should also be investigated for corruption," said Jatoi, leader of combined opposition parties in the national assembly.

The opposition accuses senior ministers of selling rice abroad for personal profit, financing a textile mill with a politically influenced loan and borrowing \$45 million without collateral to build a cement factory.

Faisal Saleh Hayat, commerce minister and a close Bhutto aide, responded: "aren't we the citizens of Pakistan? Why shouldn't we invest?"

When the government put forth its budget in June, opposition members walked out of parliament because Ehsanul Haq Piracha, the deputy finance minister, was allowed to present it.

Piracha was accused of grant-

By John Pomfret
Associated Press

NEW DELHI, India — Prime Minister V.P. Singh's administration came into office with the promise of clean government and has launched an anti-corruption campaign, but its success is far from assured.

In fact, agreement seems general among Western and Indian diplomats and businessmen that Singh's plan to shake up state-run trading firms and reform industrial policy will do little to stem India's rising tide of malfeasance.

Some believe the expected failure will have little effect on this huge country of 880 million people and that India will lumber into the future as it has through the past.

Many more believe, however, that continued corruption at current levels will break India's economy and threaten the stability of the world's most populous democracy.

"Corruption poses a major problem for us," said Shankar Acharya, a ranking Finance Ministry official who made a ground-breaking study of India's "black" economy. "It seems to be growing daily."

The problem permeates Indian society.

Traffic cops expect "baksheesh," small bribes, to ignore violations. Businessmen consider payoffs and kickbacks part of the job.

"Every business deal has a beneficiary," said a high official of the state trading corp., India's biggest state-run trading house. "If I make a little profit on a deal that benefits India, what's wrong with that?" He would not let his name be used.

Factors that encourage corruption multiplied as India's political system and economy developed.

For about 20 years after independence from Britain in 1947, India was virtually a one-party state, run by the Congress Party. The growth of a viable opposition in the 1960s made elections more expensive, so political bosses turned to kickbacks for money.

An expanding economy, which grew an average of more than 5 per cent a year in the 1980s, created more wealth and, with it, more temptation.

Last year, when Prime Minister Rajiv Gandhi and his Congress Party were voted out of power, corruption played a major role for the first time in the downfall

of a government.

Also for the first time, dirty deals have been blamed for huge losses in some industries.

India's fertiliser industry lost \$32 million in 1989 after posting a \$50 million profit the previous year.

The reason, diplomats and Indian officials say privately, was that Agriculture Ministry officials was embroiled in a barter. That means part of India's payment for purchases — usually 10 to 15 per cent — will be in goods, not dollars.

Industrial experts say the practice will allow politicians and bureaucrats to continue skimming money off the top because there is no way to fix the value of the bartered goods.

Reform of the "license raj" is widely expected to fail because the new industrial plan loosens regulations only on the business license. Bureaucrats and politicians could continue squeezing money from businesses for export, import and other permits.

The structure of the Indian political system works against reform. Indian law limits campaign spending by a candidate for parliament to about \$6,000, but most spend \$175,000, according to Indian officials and diplomats.

Many believe the extra money comes from official corruption. "India's political parties get no contributions," a Western diplomat said. "They don't raise funds. The only way they get money is by skimming off the top of deals."

Corruption may be continuing under the Singh administration.

A Western intelligence report by the AP says politicians received kickbacks from Tunisia on the purchase of 130,000 tons of phosphoric acid in March. The Minerals and Metals Trading Corp. and the Janata Dal, the main party in the governing coalition, denied the allegations, which could not be confirmed independently.

"We make our (purchasing) decisions on merit only," said S.K. Agrawal, Chairman of the Minerals and Metals Trading Corp., which bought the phosphoric acid.

Agrawal, an architect of the foreign-purchase reform plan, says he spends much of his time trying to direct corrupt politicians away from minerals and metals, which he took over in March.

"There's a set price in commodities and everyone knows it worldwide," he said in an interview.

CNN — a success story

By Richard Walker
Reuter

Julia Turner, a senior analyst at Moody's investor service. She is not related to the television tycoon.

"It was a fairly expensive position, and it turned out he was right."

The average number of CNN's viewers may be only a fraction of the three major broadcast networks in the United States, but Julia Turner noted that the channel has almost complete penetration of the U.S. cable market and an affluent, well-educated audience that allows it to command premium prices for advertising and subscriber fees.

Analysts say growth opportunities continue both in the United States and in foreign markets, where CNN has become a must for many government and business leaders who want to monitor major breaking news developments such as last year's student protests in China.

The leaders of Britain, France and the Soviet Union have all been reported as CNN viewers, along with other politicians and diplomats worldwide.

Turner's news division uses CNN as a base for a companion service, headline news, introduced in late 1981 and now available in more than 35 million U.S. homes, and a more recent Spanish language TV news service.

With 16 news bureaus outside the U.S. and alliances with foreign TV networks ranging from Australia to Zimbabwe, analysts say the international market offers a substantial growth vehicle for the Turner broadcasting new division.

Turner and CNN face competition in international markets from broadcast suppliers such as News Corp's Sky Channel. But industry experts point to strategic alliances as ways to rein in costs. In one such move, a CNN spokesman said, there is an "agreement in principle" to share costs with rival CBS Inc for a news bureau to be opened in Berlin.

Bear Stearns media analyst Mary Kukowski said she values CNN and its related Turner news operations at \$2.1 billion based on the 1990 business outlook, and projects they will be worth almost \$2.5 billion in 1991.

Turner itself remains a highly leveraged company that has not reported a full-year net profit since 1985 because of heavy interest payments and accounting write-offs from entertainment deals.

"Ted Turner thought there was a need for a 24-hour news channel devoted to cable programmers (who) would eventually want programming that was available only on their systems," said

"There are reports of civilian bureaucrats making money on the purchase of sugar, jetliners and computers, the sale of old aircraft, and contracts for construction and communications projects."

An alliance of 16 parties called the combined opposition recently issued an collection of documents intended to implicate Ms. Bhutto's 18-month-old government and her family in shady deals.

Allegations range from taking over valuable land and awarding vast mineral concessions in Sindh Province, her power base, to building factories with dubious loans and obtaining financial interests in hotels and trade.

Immediately after copies of the dossier were given to Western diplomats and foreign journalists, Ms. Bhutto sent four cabinet ministers to rebut the charges.

"The opposition... didn't even spare Bakhtawar, the baby daughter of prime minister," said Khawaja Tariq Rahim, Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and Ms. Bhutto's political troubleshooter.

The opposition alleged that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift. "A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"A 4-month-old baby is being dragged by the opposition into vicious propaganda," Rahim protested.

The opposition claimed that a well-known family of smugglers in Karachi gave the baby a valuable piece of property as a gift.

"

Bilardo confident Argentine team can win penalty shoot-out today

ROME (R) — Coach Carlos Bilardo is confident that skill not fortune will come to Argentina's aid if Sunday's World Cup final against West Germany goes to a penalty shoot-out.

"It's difficult to kick a penalty. You need a lot of guts," he said.

"It's not a lottery. You have to know how to kick penalties."

Argentina qualified for the final via two penalty shoot-outs, after a 0-0 draw against Yugoslavia in the quarter-finals and 1-1 against Italy in the semifinals.

Bilardo, deprived through suspension of four players, including three veterans of the 3-2 win over the Germans in the Mexico final four years ago, said penalties were the best way to settle drawn matches.

"There's no other formula."

And he added that he had the players to see Argentina through to the trophy if a third penalty shoot-out were needed.

"I know many people who opt out of the penalties, international players," Bilardo said.

"If a player can't kick a penalty, he can't play in the (Argentine) national team."

Jorge Burruchaga, one of three 1986 veterans who will play in the final, did not object to taking a penalty in the semifinal despite feeling pain from a nagging leg injury.

Defender Jose Serrizuela did not flinch from the responsibility of taking the first penalty against Yugoslavia and Italy, Bilardo added.

"I told Serrizuela he was kicking the first and he said that was fine. If he'd told me he didn't want to, my image of Serrizuela

would have crumbled."

Penalty shoot-out or not, the Argentine coach is banking on the experienced core of his team to see the South Americans through Sunday.

"What you need in these finals is experience," he said.

"You must play calmly and avoid mistakes. You can come back from 1-0 down but if you go 2-0 down you've lost."

With veteran midfielders Ricardo Giusti, Jilio Olarticochea and Sergio Batista suspended, Bilardo has recalled two players he dropped after the 1-0 upset by Cameroon in the opening match a month ago.

Nestor Lorenzini, who may be given the difficult task of shadowing West German captain Lothar Matthaeus, has appeared once since then as a substitute, while Roberto Sensini has seen no

further action.

Up front, Diego Maradona will be partnered by Gustavo Dezotti, replacing Claudio Caniggia who misses the final after two yellow cards.

Bilardo's Argentine team have beaten Franz Beckenbauer's West German side three times, but the Germans won 1-0 in their last clash in Berlin in 1986.

Maradona, who will break 1978 star Mario Kempes's national record of 18 World Cup appearances in the final, said West Germany was better than four years ago but Argentina had begun to find their world champion form.

"West Germany looked better than in Mexico but Argentina, against Italy, covered the field well and that's what we'll take into Sunday's match," Maradona said.

'Kaiser' faces tough decisions

ERBA, Italy (R) — Franz Beckenbauer faced his toughest job on the eve of Sunday's World Cup final — telling the unlucky ones they would not be in the West German team to play Argentina.

"It's damned difficult to tell a player," Beckenbauer said. "You try to explain but they can't understand. It's a trainer's most difficult job. You can only hope they accept it."

Beckenbauer's dilemma was utterly different from that faced by Argentine coach Carlos Bilardo, who had lost four players for the final through suspension.

The West German team chief also had four players to worry about but his concern was having to relegate two to the substitutes' bench or to the stands.

Only once in 65 games in charge has Beckenbauer fielded the same starting line-up for two straight matches — the first of these finals.

"I can live without success and without titles," the man who achieved more of both than virtually anybody in football said a month ago as the West Germans prepared their campaign in California.

"But I would grant the title to this team who have pulled together so superbly."

Four weeks and six victories on, his message is still the same at the end of a campaign which has been a harmonious contrast to the rough ride Beckenbauer and his 1986 World Cup squad endured, riven by dissent and in conflict with the media, on the road to the Mexico final.

"I like this team. I like every single player. That's the reason I'm pleased," he said at this Lake Como area base the day after West Germany had beaten England 4-3 in a penalty shoot-out in Turin to reach the final after a 1-1 draw in extra time.

They felt they had recovered from a knock in the quarter final — that was the real Maradona we knew from '86," said Beckenbauer.

"It's our mentality to mark certain players and we'll have someone on Maradona. But he's too good to be controlled totally, you can't put him out of a game for 90 minutes."

Beckenbauer typically preferred to talk about his own players rather than opponents but without singling anyone out for individual praise.

"We have some really world class players," he said. "We have a better team than in '86 and it is realistic for us to think we can become world champions."

Both Beckenbauer and Matthaeus remembered the pivotal role Diego Maradona played in the 1986 final and hoped that this time he could be controlled or

subdued.

"Maradona is still the best — perhaps he hasn't shone as much as in Mexico but we'll have to watch him carefully," Matthaeus said.

"We've got a good team and we're ready to beat Argentina," Beckenbauer said at Ciampino Airport after the squad arrived from the base near Lake Como in northern Italy they had occupied throughout the tournament.

"I expect Germany to win," Captain Lothar Matthaeus said. "The team has played magnificently in Italy and has represented German football well."

Beckenbauer expected the West Germans to take the initiative for much of Sunday's match as they try to avenge their 3-2 defeat by Argentina in the 1986 World Cup final in Mexico.

"We will try to keep them under pressure and play our own game — like we did in the last six games."

Both Beckenbauer and Matthaeus remembered the pivotal role Diego Maradona played in the 1986 final and hoped that this time he could be controlled or

subdued.

"It's our mentality to mark certain players and we'll have someone on Maradona. But he's too good to be controlled totally, you can't put him out of a game for 90 minutes."

Beckenbauer typically preferred to talk about his own players rather than opponents but without singling anyone out for individual praise.

"We have some really world class players," he said. "We have a better team than in '86 and it is realistic for us to think we can become world champions."

Germans convinced of World Cup victory

ROME (R) — Franz Beckenbauer and the West German team arrived in Rome Saturday, confident that they will defeat Argentina Sunday and win the World Cup.

"We've got a good team and we're ready to beat Argentina,"

Beckenbauer said at Ciampino Airport after the squad arrived from the base near Lake Como in northern Italy they had occupied throughout the tournament.

"I expect Germany to win," Captain Lothar Matthaeus said. "The team has played magnificently in Italy and has represented German football well."

Beckenbauer expected the West Germans to take the initiative for much of Sunday's match as they try to avenge their 3-2 defeat by Argentina in the 1986 World Cup final in Mexico.

"We will try to keep them under pressure and play our own game — like we did in the last six games."

Both Beckenbauer and Matthaeus remembered the pivotal role Diego Maradona played in the 1986 final and hoped that this time he could be controlled or

subdued.

"It's our mentality to mark certain players and we'll have someone on Maradona. But he's too good to be controlled totally, you can't put him out of a game for 90 minutes."

Beckenbauer typically preferred to talk about his own players rather than opponents but without singling anyone out for individual praise.

"We have some really world class players," he said. "We have a better team than in '86 and it is realistic for us to think we can become world champions."

Kissinger boosts 1994 tournament in U.S.

ROME (AP) — Several hundred journalists had gathered to confront the organisers of the 1994 World Cup. Few of them liked the idea that the United States, a soccer novice, would be the host of this crown jewel.

The only time the tense, confrontational mood was broken Friday was when Henry Kissinger was addressed. Kissinger is serving as vice chairman of the organising committee and, clearly, is the most influential member. When he was quizzed, the questioners were almost reverential, and they applauded Kissinger when he left.

"For me, this is a labour of love," the former secretary of state said. "I have been a soccer fan since I was a little boy."

Kissinger will need all of his persuasive powers to help make the first United States-based World Cup a success. He knows it.

"I think people are exaggerating the lack of interest in soccer in the United States," he said. "We had large crowds at the Olympics in 1984, the Cosmos and a few selected other places drew big crowds. It is one of the two or three most frequently played

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

"I'm confident and hopeful we will get reasonable television coverage. Even if not national, we will get local (coverage). I think we can solve this problem, but we have a lot of work to do."

LA SEMAINE...

de Suleiman SWEISS

Jerash: le Festival

Dans quelques jours, le IX Festival de Jerash pour les Arts et la culture commençera.

Depuis quelques années je m'y intéresserai car il représente une occasion exceptionnelle pour les Jordaniens d'apprécier les arts (Chanson, théâtre, musique etc.).

L'idée du festival est très bonne, même si sa réalisation est venue assez tard. Déjà, dans les années soixante certains Jordaniens, enthousiastes pour la culture, rêvaient d'un équivalent du festival de Baalbek au Liban, qui a connu un succès extraordinaire. Mais si l'idée a été bonne, sa concrétisation ne l'a pas toujours été au cours des années précédentes.

On voulait commercialiser les antiquités du pays, alors on a choisi Jerash, la ville historique romaine. On voulait attirer le maximum de gens, surtout ceux qui sont près à dépasser, alors on a choisi le mois de juillet, période qui connaît un afflux des Jordaniens travaillant à l'étranger et d'autres touristes venant des quatre coins du monde.

Festival pour «les arts et la culture», Jerash est en fait une entreprise commerciale-touristique.

Cette année encore, les billets varient entre 2 J.D. pour les groupes jordaniens et 4 à 6 J.D. pour les autres. Supposons qu'une famille jordanienne (composée en moyenne de cinq membres) veuille aller au festival de Jerash. Elle choisit de regarder la danse d'un groupe folklorique jordanien (2 J.D. par personne). Si elle vient d'Amman ou de Salt, il faut penser au transport. De plus, elle aura besoin de consommer quelques sandwichs et des boissons. Un petit calcul nous amène à constater que cette famille dépensera 15 J.D. au moins. Cela pour une seule soirée. Il est certain que le budget du Jordalien moyen ne peut pas tolérer une telle dépense.

Le festival de Jerash est réservé aux élites et aux riches. Les statistiques indiquent qu'il a été fréquenté en dix jours par cinquante mille personnes chacune des années précédentes. Les prix des billets, les problèmes de transports ne sont certainement pas étrangers, à ce nombre réduit de spectateurs. Curieusement, les habitants de Jerash participent très peu au festival qui se passe chez eux et n'en profitent pas beaucoup. C'est une façon de les remercier quoi!

On s'attendait à ce que le festival acquière une personnalité qui lui soit propre, qu'il reflète le développement de la culture dans notre pays. Malheureusement, le festival de Jerash s'est transformé au fil des années en une sorte de centre saisonnier de loisirs et d'amusement.

Bien entendu, il met à part quelques pièces de théâtre et groupes folkloriques. Après de nombreuses critiques, on a fait plus de place ces dernières années, à des groupes jordaniens.

Enfin une telle entreprise doit être gérée par des gens de compétence, que ce soit au niveau artistique, culturel ou administratif. Il y a quelques années, le syndicat des artistes jordaniens a protesté contre son exclusion des travaux de préparation au festival.

Bref, pour développer le festival de Jerash, nous avons besoin de répondre clairement à quatre questions:

1-Définir l'identité du festival: il doit être jordanien avant tout. Il est censé présenter la production culturelle des Jordaniens et encourager cette production pourquoi donc ne pas décerner un prix à la meilleure pièce de théâtre, à la meilleure chanson etc, chaque année?

2-Donner la priorité au souci culturel et ne pas considérer l'aspect commercial et financier comme fondamental.

3-Cela nous amène à parler du public du festival. Nous croyons que la réduction des prix des billets aidera beaucoup de gens à le fréquenter plus souvent. Le festival devra être «populaire». Le peuple ne pas beaucoup d'occasions d'accéder à la culture. Jerash est comme une «oasis» culturelle, notamment pour ceux qui habitent à la campagne.

4-Démocratiser la structure de l'administration du festival et faire participer activement les hommes et les femmes de la culture -ceux qui ont les idées et les initiatives créatrices.

Bon Festival!

Amman by night

Le charme discret des boîtes de nuit

Tous les soirs, sur le coup de 22h-22h30, une trentaine de «night-clubs» allument leur enseigne et postent leurs vigiles à la porte pour héler le client et filtrer les entrées. Plus que des night-clubs au sens

français du terme, ce sont en fait des cabarets où l'on vient boire un verre ou dîner, en écoutant musiciens et chanteurs ou en regardant des danseuses...



Nous sommes sur la grande rue qui descend du troisième cercle, en direction du centre-ville. Un peu avant la grande tour, sur la droite, une entrée en ciment gris, quelques graffitis et une enseigne: celle du club Omal Khaiam. Le temps de monter cinq étages en ascenseur, vous quitterez ce rez-de-chaussée sinistre pour pénétrer dans une ambiance luxueuse et feutrée de bois verni et d'épaisse moquette.

Sous une lumière tamisée, une vingtaine de personnes, portant souvent keffieh et Jalabiéh, sont attablées, par groupes de deux à cinq ou six. Rien que des hommes, bien que les femmes soient en principe admises.

Seule représentante de la gent féminine, une chanteuse interprète des chansons arabes, accompagnée de sept musiciens et un chanteur.

Sous le charme de cette belle voix mêlée aux sons du tambourin, de la flûte, du violon et du luth, quelques clients se lèvent pour bouger en cadence. D'autres agitent leurs deux mains comme pour inviter la chanteuse à se rapprocher de leur table. Celle-ci accepte alors d'adresser quelques paroles de sa chanson

d'amour à l'intéressé, mais elle n'ira pas plus loin: il lui est interdit de s'asseoir avec les clients sous peine de fermeture du night-club.

Pour se consoler on peut admirer les lumières de la ville d'Amman qui se déplient derrière la vaste baie vitrée.

C'est en effet une particularité du night-club Omal Khaiam (à ne pas confondre avec le restaurant du même nom qui se trouve au 23ème étage de la grande tour) que

de dominer ainsi la ville, alors que la plupart des autres sont implantés en sous-sol.

La trentaine de night-clubs que compte Amman, ne sont pas concentrés dans un seul quartier. Ils sont relativement bien répartis dans la ville, à raison de trois ou quatre sur chaque Jebel.

Tous sont recensés par une commission spéciale du ministère du tourisme qui leur fournit l'autorisation de s'implanter et leur attribue une catégories, de une à cinq étoiles.

Les cinq étoiles sont réservées aux grands hôtels, mais ce ne sont pas forcément les endroits les plus agréables.

«Pour moi, explique Helmi Shaker, le propriétaire de l'Omal Khaiam, les meilleurs night clubs sont ceux de trois à quatre étoiles. En dessous, on risque de tomber dans des lieux mal famés; au dessus, l'entrée est réservée aux couples: les célébrites n'y ont pas accès. Le passage de la commission, tous les cinq ans, incite les propriétaires à maintenir le standing de leur boîte de nuit pour ne pas perdre une étoile ou leur autorisation.

Pour plaire à la clientèle du Golfe, les clubs jouent assez souvent de la musique de l'âge d'or, et l'argent coule à flots. Le chic, au night-club de l'hôtel Condor à Shmeisany notamment (entrée 10 JD avec repas), consiste à appeler le chanteur à sa table et à lui déverser sur la tête une pluie de billets de cinq dinars, voire à lui offrir un long collier de billets de vingt dinars, qu'il partagera avec les danseuses et les musiciens.

L'entrée dans un night-club coûte en général entre 8 et 10 dinars avec le dîner, et les boissons sont vendues entre 3 et 5 dinars le verre. Mais il existe d'autres formules. L'entrée au «H.R.», sur une route qui part du deuxième cercle à droite en venant du troisième cercle, est à 5 dinars avec un verre, auxquels il faut ajouter 15 à 20 dinars si l'on veut y manger. A ce prix, la clientèle se limite à la haute

Les jours d'affluence dans les boîtes de nuit sont le mercredi et le jeudi, mais il y a du monde tous les jours de la semaine.

Elles ferment sur le coup de 3h30-4h30 du matin. Juste le temps de boire un café, pour avoir le plaisir de voir le soleil se lever en un clin d'œil sur Amman, endormie dans sa fraîcheur.

Jean-Marc Bordes et Sabah Hadidi

Chanteurs

Conte de fée ou déshonneur?

Maquillée, vêtue d'une longue robe à volant, Abir Hamoud ressemble à un poupée. A 16 ans, elle est chanteuse à l'Omal Khaiam.

Elle a débuté dans ce métier il y a un peu plus de trois ans, à l'âge de douze ans et demi, et pour elle la vie ressemble à un conte de fée. Tous les soirs, en chantant quelques heures, elle gagne 80 dinars net. Elle est en plus nourrie, logée et raccompagnée à son hôtel aux frais de son employeur. «N'étant pas majeure, explique-t-elle, je ne peux pratiquer ce métier qu'à la condition d'être accompagnée en permanence par mon père, dont les frais sont également remboursés.»

La somme est importante, mais elle l'est encore plus pour l'employeur, qui doit payer 50% de taxes sur son salaire et sur tous ses frais. La loi jordanienne prévoit d'ailleurs que la taxe sur les frais d'hébergement et de transport est réclamée à l'employeur, même si l'on ne les prend pas à sa charge, ce qui incite la plupart d'entre eux à le faire.

Pourtant, le métier d'artiste, et tout particulièrement de chanteur ou danseuse, a mauvaise réputation et est considéré comme déshonorant dans les pays arabes. C'est la raison pour laquelle, la plupart des artistes qui se produisent dans les night-clubs d'Amman viennent de l'étranger: Abir Hamoud est libanaise, les autres sont tunisiens, égyptiens, syriens, irakiens ou autres. «Les rares Jordaniens qui acceptent de se produire à Amman, explique le directeur du R.H., sont tous des hommes. Tous les autres vont se produire dans les boîtes de nuit étrangères pour préserver leur réputation ici.»

Les directeurs de boîtes de nuit passent donc une bonne partie de leur temps à fréquenter les boîtes étrangères, pour y dénicher des noms connus qui accepteront de travailler pour eux, avec l'accord du ministère de l'intérieur.

Les fées se cachent pour exercer leur magie.

AVIS A LA COMMUNAUTE FRANCAISE

L'Ambassade de France a le plaisir d'informer la Communauté française qu'à l'occasion de la Fête Nationale, une réception sera organisée dans les jardins de la Résidence de l'Ambassadeur de France, le samedi 14 juillet à 20h.

Tous les Français présents en Jordanie sont cordialement invités.

CENTRE CULTUREL FRANCAIS

La bibliothèque du Centre Culturel Français sera fermée du mardi 9 juillet au 12 août.

La cellule audiovisuelle sera fermée du même jour jusqu'au 20 août.

Les horaires d'été du CCF (jusqu'au 1er septembre) sont les suivants: 8h-12h et 15h-19h.

EASTERN

PACKING,
DOOR-TO-DOOR SERVICES,
INTERNATIONAL FORWARDING,
AIR & SEA FREIGHT.

TEL: 621 775 FAX: 656 270
TLX: 23 023 POB: 815 408
AMMAN-JORDAN

Saudi Real Estate RENTAL 687821

SALES 687822 CALL SOHA

Just Call Us
Sales Dept. 833479
Rental Dept. 833478

EN BREF

Parti. Un nouveau parti, proche du Front Populaire de Libération de la Palestine (FPLP de Georges Habache) basé à Damas, a été créé en Jordanie. Il s'agit du deuxième parti jordanien pro-palestinien créé dans le pays après le Parti Populaire Démocratique jordanien (PPDJ) fondé en 1974. Les partis sont interdits en Jordanie depuis 1957, mais une charte, qui sera soumise à un référendum, doit être élaborée prochainement par une commission royale pour définir le cadre général de la constitution de partis jordaniens.

Raids. L'aviation israélienne a attaqué vendredi matin au Liban des bases du Front Populaire de Libération de la Palestine-Commandement Général (FPLP-CG, d'Ahmad Jibril). Quatre chasseurs israéliens ont mené un raid à 7h50 au dessus de la localité de Sultan Yacoub, dans la plaine de la Bekaa sous contrôle syrien. Une série de déflagrations a été assurée entendue et un épais nuage de fumée s'est élevé d'un dépôt de munitions de FPLP-CG, une formation hostile au chef de l'OLP, Yasser Arafat, et proche de l'Iran. Cinq minutes plus tard, un autre raid s'est abattu sur les bases de la même formation, à Khan Hayat (au Liban nord) également sous contrôle syrien.

Catastrophe. 1.426 pèlerins, dont deux Jordaniens, ont trouvé la mort lundi à Mina, au sud de la Mecque, dans un tunnel piétonnier édifié ces dernières années pour permettre une meilleure circulation des fidèles d'un lieu saint à un autre et diminuer les risques d'insolation. Une panne du système d'air conditionné serait à l'origine de la catastrophe. La chaleur est très vite devenue insupportable, selon des témoins, ce qui a provoqué une immense panique dans la foule qui circulait dans le tunnel. Les gens se sont mis à courir dans tous les sens, se bousculant les uns les autres. Certains pèlerins ont été asphyxiés et d'autres ont été piétinés. Quelque 5.000 pèlerins se trouvaient, au moment de la panne, à l'intérieur du tunnel, qui ne devait en contenir qu'un millier.

Albanie. Plusieurs milliers d'Albanais se sont réfugiés dans les ambassades de Tirana, après de graves incidents qui ont fait entre 20 et 50 morts lundi dans la capitale albanaise. Ils sont plus de 800 à l'ambassade de RFA et plus de 120 à l'ambassade de France. Les autres se répartissent entre 16 autres ambassades européennes pour la plupart. Le gouvernement de Tirana a remis un memorandum aux ambassades dans lequel il affirme qu'aucune poursuite légale ne sera engagée contre les Albanais réfugiés dans les missions étrangères. L'Albanie s'est aussi déclarée prête à délivrer rapidement 15.000 passeports et visas de sortie pour ses ressortissants souhaitant émigrer.

Détente. Les 16 alliés de l'OTAN ont adopté vendredi, à l'issue de leur onzième sommet à Londres, une déclaration marquant solennellement la fin de quarante ans de guerre froide et réaffirmant la place d'une alliance rénovée dans une Europe nouvelle. Pour bien souligner qu'une ère nouvelle s'ouvre, le président américain George Bush a proposé à ce sommet d'inviter le président soviétique Mikhaïl Gorbatchev à venir bientôt s'exprimer devant l'OTAN.

Chypre-CEE. Le gouvernement chypriote a présenté sa candidature, mercredi à Nicosie, pour devenir membre à part entière de la CEE. Les responsables politiques chypriotes estiment qu'une adhésion à la CEE pourra aider à la solution du problème de Chypre. L'île est en effet divisée depuis que l'armée turque a, en 1974, occupé la partie nord, où a été proclamée en 1983 la République turque de Chypre du nord.

Marcos. Imelda Marcos, l'épouse de l'ex-dictateur des Philippines, a eu lundi un splendide 61ème anniversaire. Alors qu'elle risquait 50 ans de prison et un million de dollars d'amende pour détournement des fonds du trésor philippin, elle a été lavée de toute accusation par les jurés du tribunal de New-York qui l'ont acquittée. Mme Marcos était accusée d'avoir détourné 222 millions de dollars de l'Etat philippin pour acheter à son nom quatre immeubles à New-York.

Tchernobyl. Le pilote de l'hélicoptère soviétique irradié à Tchernobyl, a succombé lundi soir à une défaillance cardio-pulmonaire, à l'hôpital de Seattle (Etats-Unis), où il était traité depuis le 11 avril dernier. Le pilote a été irradié alors qu'il survolait la centrale de Tchernobyl après l'explosion du 26 avril 1986, afin de larguer du sable et du ciment sur le réacteur en feu d'où s'échappaient des gaz hautement radioactifs.

Démission. Le ministre français du tourisme, Olivier Stirn, a démissionné mercredi du gouvernement socialiste de Michel Rocard, à la suite d'une affaire qui avait provoqué une vive indignation dans la classe politique et qui menaçait de devenir un scandale embarrassant. M. Stirn a reconnu que son association politique, Dialogue 2000, avait payé des chômeurs pour venir garnir les rangs d'un colloque auquel plusieurs ministres avaient participé. Ce colloque intitulé «Etats généraux du progrès» s'était ouvert lundi dernier devant une salle pratiquement vide. Mardi, la salle était comble grâce à ce stratagème. Plusieurs membres du parti socialiste et notamment son leader, Pierre Mauroy, ont exigé la démission du ministre du tourisme, craignant que cette affaire ne ternisse encore l'image de la classe politique française.

Izien. La maison d'Izien, perdue localité en France, au nord de Lyon (Centre-est), où 44 enfants juifs avaient été arrêtés sous l'occupation nazie pour être déportés à Auschwitz, va devenir un musée mémorial. Elle a été achetée pour 1,7 millions de FF (200.000 dinars environ), lundi matin, par une association placée sous le haut patronage du président François Mitterrand. Cette association avait lancé une collecte en avril dernier pour compléter les subventions publiques, qui couvrent 60% du total.

JORDAN MARKET PLACE

**THE PROFESSIONALS
ALWAYS CHOOSE
THE RELIABLE**

PACKING, AIR FREIGHT
FORWARDING, DOOR-TO-DOOR
SERVICES AND
DELIVERIES, CUSTOMS
CLEARANCE, TICKETS
AND, RESERVATIONS.

AMIN KAWAR & SONS
TEL. 604 676 604 696
P.O. Box 7306
AMMAN

**CROWN
INT'L EST.**
packing, shipping,
forwarding,
storing,
clearing,
door-to-door
service

Agents all over the world
Tel: 664 990, Fax: 669 852
Tbc: 22288 BESMCO JO
P.O. Box 23887
AMMAN-JORDAN

RESTAURANT CHINA
The first & best
Chinese Restaurant
in Jordan
1st Circle, Jab

Bédouins

L'union des tribus par le mariage

Les Bédouins ne se marient pas seulement pour former une famille. Le mariage a aussi, pour eux, une signification sociale: il est le symbole de l'estime

Selon la tradition et la coutume bédouine, les jeunes filles doivent avoir une conduite sage, et ne pas fréquenter les jeunes hommes, car ceux-ci n'aiment pas se marier avec une fille qui a une mauvaise réputation. Les parents sont responsables devant la société bédouine de leur bonne éducation, et s'il a été prouvé que la fille est mal famée, ils ont le devoir et l'obligation de la tuer.

La Bédouine s'intéresse à la pureté des lieux du sang: il suffit d'un seul défaut pour perturber la société. Le Bédouin préfère se marier avec une fille de la même tribu. Si le jeune homme est plus proche de la jeune fille par le lien de parenté, il a la primauté pour se marier avec elle. Il a le droit d'empêcher le mariage de cette

que se portent deux tribus. Il peut aussi sceller la réconciliation entre deux tribus ennemis.

file avec un homme étranger, et même avec des hommes de la même tribu.

Il y a plusieurs sorte de mariages chez les bédouins:

1- Le mariage habituel qui s'achève par l'accord des deux parties. Selon les habitudes, il peut prendre deux formes différentes: l'ancienne manière est pratiquée par les bédouins qui vivent dans les tentes. Le père de l'époux rassemble chez lui plusieurs chefs de tribus. Cessent-ils vont ensuite chez le père de l'épouse. Là on leur offre le café qu'ils refusent de boire, sauf si on accède à leur demande. Souvent leur demande est acceptée, alors ils boivent le café et, d'habitude, le père de l'épouse donne au plus grand des chefs un grain de blé, d'orge, ou de café. L'acceptation de ce grain

est un signe de consentement. Ensuite ils lisent un verset du Coran (Al Fatiha), et la cérémonie s'achève ainsi.

Le mariage chez un juge est pratiqué par les bédouins habitant dans les villages où les cités.

2- Le mariage d'échange: le Bédouin peut épouser une fille en échange de l'une de ses parents. Il faut alors qu'une fille de sa famille se marie avec un jeune homme ayant un lien de parenté avec la fille qu'il désire. Dans ce cas, la dot que l'homme doit payer à son épouse est supprimée, et les deux filles échangées constituent cette dot.

3- Le mariage par enlèvement: le jeune homme enlève la fille si leur mariage n'a pas été approuvé. On remarque ici deux sortes d'enlèvement: l'enlèvement coercitif, qui se caractérise par la volonté imposée de celui qui s'empare de la fille, malgré elle. Cet acte est mal vu par la société bédouine.

L'enlèvement volontaire se caractérise par une volonté conjointe de celui qui enlève et de l'enlevée. On l'exécute devant des témoins qui s'assurent que le jeune homme n'a pas touché la main de la fille et n'a pas embrassé son front (signe de bonne morale). D'habitude, les parents acceptent de marier leur fille à celui qui l'enlève moyennant le paiement d'une dot et d'une amende que le juge détermine au cas par cas.

4- Le mariage après un meurtre. On échange des proches de l'assassin et de l'assassiné pour réunir deux tribus rivales et pour indemniser la tribu de l'assassiné par les enfants de la mariée. Celle-ci a le droit de revenir chez ses parents une fois qu'elle a eu un garçon et que celui-ci arrive à l'âge viril. Ainsi, le but de ce mariage est atteint. Ensuite et par accord des deux parties, le mariage peut prendre sa forme et son sens habituels.

5- Le mariage de réconciliation. Quand un Bédouin sauve Stage à Amman

La révolution des techniques numériques

Trois semaines de séminaire de formation aux techniques numériques viennent de s'achever à Amman. Un stage organisé par les télécommunications jordanienes et françaises, par la radio-télévision jordanienne et par l'UNESCO. Dix-sept stagiaires venus de six pays (Jordanie, Yémen, Egypte, Irak, Syrie et Liban) ont profité de l'occasion. Mais au fait, que sont ces fameuses techniques numériques?

Jusqu'à un passé récent, l'électronique utilisait, pour la transmission des messages, des techniques «analogiques», c'est à dire que les signaux à transmettre étaient traités par des équipements qui ajoutaient leur propre perturbation interne à l'information à transmettre.

Aujourd'hui, grâce à des procédés particuliers de codage, toute information transmettre (parole, son, image ou chiffres) est transformé par les techniques numériques en une série de valeurs binaires (0 ou 1). Ainsi transformés, les messages peuvent être transmis avec un minimum d'erreurs, stockés momentanément, indexés, répertoriés très rapidement. Toute perturbation éventuelle du signal peut être détectée et, le plus souvent, il est possible de reconstruire l'information d'origine et de la séparer de la perturbation.

Le réseau numérique est le réseau moderne tout à fait indispensable au développement économique, à l'accès à l'information technique et scientifique contenue dans les bases de données du monde entier. Les différentes mises en œuvre à l'étranger, notamment en France dans le réseau Transpac, donnent une image fascinante des différents services qui peuvent être offerts aux universités, aux agences de presse et aux différents secteurs de l'économie:

- Messagerie professionnelle, - Télésurveillance dans les sites vulnérables, - Annuaire électronique qui économise le papier et se trouve ainsi toujours à jour.

L'éventail actuel des services de données est large et se prolonge par des variantes qui correspondent à des normes en évolution progressive. Les pays en voie de développement, notamment en France dans le réseau Transpac, donnent une image fascinante des différents services qui peuvent être offerts aux universités, aux agences de presse et aux différents secteurs de l'économie:

Toutefois, le besoin de communication internationale est un stimulant pour l'ouverture de ser-

vices de données, le premier d'entre eux, par sa simplicité d'emploi et par le nombre de terminaux en service dans le monde (plus de 10 millions en 1990) est la télévision ou fac-simile. La compression des données, c'est à dire la suite de 0 et de 1 qui résulte de l'analyse ligne par ligne des noirs et des blancs d'un texte à transmettre, est maintenant arrivée à un optimum technologique qui permet la transmission d'une page en 20 secondes, et l'année prochaine peut-être en 10 ou 15 secondes.

Certes, la télévision ne peut encore remplacer tout à fait le téléviseur, ne serait-ce que sur le plan de la preuve juridique, mais elle rend des services appréciables, surtout lorsque la tarification téléphonique est constituée de courtes périodes de temps, de l'ordre de 10 secondes.

Le réseau numérique est le réseau moderne tout à fait indispensable au développement économique, à l'accès à l'information technique et scientifique contenue dans les bases de données du monde entier. Les différentes mises en œuvre à l'étranger, notamment en France dans le réseau Transpac, donnent une image fascinante des différents services qui peuvent être offerts aux universités, aux agences de presse et aux différents secteurs de l'économie:

- Messagerie professionnelle, - Télésurveillance dans les sites vulnérables, - Annuaire électronique qui économise le papier et se trouve ainsi toujours à jour.

L'éventail actuel des services de données est large et se prolonge par des variantes qui correspondent à des normes en évolution progressive. Les pays en voie de développement, notamment ceux du Moyen-Orient, ne peuvent rester à l'écart de ces moyens de communication transfrontières. La mise à jour des connaissances en techniques numériques devient aussi nécessaire aux professionnels des télécommunications qu'aux décideurs du secteur des affaires. Très souvent, l'absence de réseau public fait faire des réseaux privés, alors que l'intérêt général nécessiterait de préférence des investissements collectifs.

A L'AFFICHE

FOCUS

Documentaire historique

Humain, trop humain

Un monde embrasé (The World at War, 1975) est une épopee destinée à faire connaître à ceux qui ne l'ont pas vécue la Deuxième guerre mondiale. A l'occasion du cinquantenaire de cet événement, le British Council la présentera à partir du samedi 14 juillet en 26 épisodes, à raison de deux chapitres par jour.

La série s'appuie sur des films, très bien composés, que les factions antagonistes (l'Allemagne, l'Italie et le Japon d'un côté, la France, l'Angleterre, la Russie et l'Amérique de l'autre) ont tourné à l'époque pour s'en servir de propagande à usage interne ou externe. Réorganisée sous la direction de Noble Frankland, conservateur de l'Imperial War Museum de Londres, la matière a été divisée et regroupée en trois catégories de documents: les épisodes décrivant l'enchaînement des cours politiques et militaires; ceux braqués sur les préparatifs et les épreuves civiles sur les fronts métropolitains; ceux, enfin, qui évoquent de grands thèmes: signification de l'occupation, génocide, bombe atomique et ses séquelles.

Fascinante telle qu'elle est, cette anthologie souffre d'une grande lacune. Il y manque une thèse, qui puisse réunir l'ensemble d'un point de vue historiographique. Les questions posées aux survivants nazis (et non des moins: Speer, Dömitz) se limitent à l'aspect technique (organisation, stratégie) des évolutions de la guerre: elles ne touchent jamais à l'idéologie.

La présentation du massacre de la ville d'Oradour-sur-Glane, en France, nous instruit sur la direction visée par le producteur de l'ensemble, Jeremy Isaacs. En faisant le choix de faire de cette ville du Limousin un symbole de la souffrance universelle (au même titre que Stalingrad ou Hiroshima mais en oubliant curieusement Hambourg ou Dresde) plutôt qu'une victime du fléau nazi, il étudie totalement la question des raisons qui ont conduit à cette guerre, la plus meurtrière du siècle. Car le génocide qu'a subi l'Europe, né des théories racistes des nazis, n'était que le commencement. La tragédie d'Oradour-sur-Glane nous instruit d'avantage. Cette communauté de 1.000 âmes anéantie ses habitants massacrés, ses bâtiments ruinés, son être oblitéré: nous dit que la civilisation de l'Europe, que les nazis voulaient remplacer par un ordre nouveau (et pas seulement sur le plan des races) était en grand péril dans les années 1933-1945.

Le point essentiel mis de côté, le documentaire ne mérite pas des louanges. Si l'intention des producteurs était de bâti une épope à la manière d'Homère, qui nous décrit en détail les grands moments de cette guerre sous ses aspects les plus intimes, ils ont réussi à merveille.

La méthode est fascinante. On nous présente des cartes animées pour éclairer la pensée militaire et politique des antagonistes. On nous fournit des images frappantes pour souligner un détail social. Dans les airs, sur mer, sur terre, par un montage extraordinaire d'images fixes, de mouvements de caméra et de fondus enchaînés, on nous donne une vision intime, humaine des batailles. Lorsque le métrage manquait, on a commandé des dessins inspirés par les témoignages.

La somme de ces travaux, commentés par la voix de Lawrence Olivier - grand acteur et enrichis par les partitions de Carl Davis - compositeur doté d'une vive sensibilité pour les scènes d'action fait de la série une chronique de guerre passionnante, mais qui se limite à la perception universelle de l'individu confronté à UNE guerre, sans aborder la spécificité et les causes profondes de CETTE guerre-ci.

Reste un point: en présentant The World at War dans un hall public, le British Council commet une erreur stratégique. Le va-et-vient des visiteurs risque à coup sûr de distraire ceux qui voudraient regarder ce documentaire avec attention. Voilà qui risque d'étonner un des plus grandes sources de satisfaction qu'elle procure: la narration de Lawrence Olivier.

The World at War ne commencera que le 14 juillet. Espérons que les responsables se montreront à la hauteur des circonstances et changeront le lieu de la présentation.

Sami Kamal

CINEMA

TELEVISION

«Escalier C» (1985). Film de Jean-Charles Tacheila, avec Robin Renoult et Jean-Pierre Bacri. Qui sont les locataires par jour. 18h30. - Ca c'est du cinéma. Documentaire consacré aujourd'hui aux films muts.

Centre Culturel Français, lundi 9 juillet à 20h30.

17h50. - Devenir, le dernier dimanche.

18h15. - Les Malibans.

Documentaire.

18h30. - Ca c'est du cinéma.

Documentaire consacré aujourd'hui aux films muts.

Centre Culturel Français, lundi 9 juillet à 20h30.

19h00. - Le Journal.

19h15. - Sélection de variétés françaises.

DIMANCHE.

17h50. - Devenir, le dernier dimanche.

18h15. - Les Malibans.

Documentaire.

18h30. - Ca c'est du cinéma.

Documentaire consacré aujourd'hui aux films muts.

Centre Culturel Français, lundi 9 juillet à 20h30.

LUNDI.

17h50. - Thalassa. Magazine du monde marin.

18h10. - Des chiffres et des lettres.

18h30. - Le Journal.

19h15. - Magazine sportif hebdomadaire.

Centre Culturel Français, lundi 9 juillet à 20h30.

MARDI.

17h50. - Thalassa. Magazine du monde marin.

18h10. - Des chiffres et des lettres.

18h30. - Le Journal.

19h15. - Le Journal.

Centre Culturel Français, lundi 9 juillet à 20h30.

MERCIREDI.

17h05. - L'ami Maupassant. Série sur la vie de cet auteur français, né en 1850 et mort en 1893. Aujourd'hui: «L'héritier».

18h10. - Le Journal.

19h15. - Sélection de variétés françaises.

JEUDI.

17h50. - «Motivissimo» (11): dessin animé.

18h10. - Des chiffres et des lettres.

18h30. - La Chanson des Chansons: émission de variétés françaises du passé, présentée par Pascal Sevran.

19h00. - Le Journal.

19h15. - Sirocco. Le magazine de

British Council, le mercredi 11 juillet.

VENDREDI.

17h30. - «La folie des grandeurs».

Comédie de Gérard Oury, avec Yves Montand, Louis de Funès et Alix Sagnier. La richesse de Dos Salustre, le ministre des finances de sa Majesté le roi d'Espagne, n'a d'égal que son avareur.

19h00. - Le Journal.

19h15. - La révolution de l'intelligence. Série documentaire sur l'histoire de la science.

SAMEDI.

17h45. - «Le monde est à vous».

Emission de jeu et variétés présentée par Jacques Martin, avec le groupe Gipsy Kings en invité vedette.

18h00. - Le Journal.

19h15. - Documentaire éducatif: Le courant électrique.

DIVERS

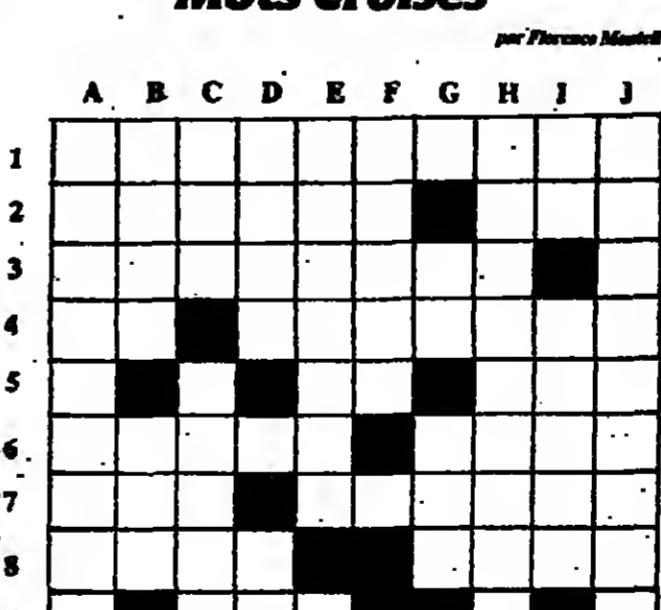
Guerre. Série documentaire télévisée sur la Deuxième guerre mondiale, diffusée en douze épisodes de deux heures chacun, à raison d'un par jour. Deux séances quotidiennes: à 10h et à 17h. Voir FOCUS.

Centre culturel britannique, tous les jours ouvrables des mois de juillet et août

JEU

Mots Croisés

par Florence Mardell



Horizontalement.

1: action de la musique. 2: trouvez la mort; a fait du tort. 3: unique-ment. 4: forment le squelette; os. 5: dans la gomme; voie de communication. 6: épicer; enlever. 7: Institut National de l'Audio-visuel; lachera. 8: sot; pour mieux sauter. 9: saison. 10: primordiaux.

Economy

Namibia's first budget avoids tax increases

WINDHOEK (R) — Namibia avoided tax increases in its first budget since becoming independent from South Africa in March, but it acknowledged that living within such tight limits could prove difficult.

The new government has pledged a programme of social improvement for impoverished blacks.

Finance Minister Otto Herrigel estimated revenue for the 1990/91 financial year at 2.37 billion rand (\$896 million) and said spending would rise by five per cent to 2.58 billion rand (\$980 million).

"It must be admitted that it was and will be a formidable task to stay within these limits," he said.

"Independence entails additional overhead expenditure such as new ministries, embassies, a customs department, et cetera.

The government also needs to provide more and better health, education and housing services to the heretofore neglected majority of the population," he said.

The financial year begins April 1 but the budget was delayed due to the independence handover and pending an aid donors' conference in New York last month.

Herrigel said the government did not plan any tax increases to finance its projected budget deficit.

"I intend to raise loans to finance the deficit and once Namibia's own central bank is established an overdraft may be arranged for part of it," he said.

Namibia's foreign debt was 726.5 million rand (\$275 million), he said.

He said tax levels at 33 per cent of gross domestic product already compared with those of developed countries.

"Company tax at present is already at a high level and increases at this stage would not be conducive to economic development and the investment climate that government tries to create," he said.

"Mining taxation is, however, under review and will hopefully lead to a more uniform taxation structure in future," Herrigel said.

The leftist-ruling South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) has promised to create a favourable climate for foreign investment and says it will follow largely free market policies.

World Bank lending declines by \$600m

WASHINGTON (AP) — Lending by the World Bank, the biggest source of aid to the Third World, has declined in the past 12 months for the first time since 1985, the bank has reported.

The decrease was due partly to a reduction in loans to China after it used its military to stop a pro-democracy movement.

New loans for the year which ended June 30, came to \$20.7 billion.

That was \$600 million less than the \$21.3 billion of the year before.

Loans to China dropped by more than \$700 million, falling to \$90 million from \$1.3 billion in the year before the suppression of the democracy movement.

Just after the Chinese government moved its military forces against demonstrators, bank president Barber Conable withdrew \$780 million worth of loans for China from consideration.

Then President George Bush asked the bank to halt lending to China. Later there was international agreement that new loans should be limited to basic human needs.

The past year also brought a large drop in World Bank lending to India, where loans fell to \$1.9 billion from \$3 billion the year before. But bank officials said that was a coincidence and not the result of policy.

Mexico displaced India as the biggest borrower, taking \$2.6 billion compared with \$2.2 billion in the previous year.

Lending by the bank had been rising steadily, and is expected to increase again in the next 12 months.

The bank is now playing a much bigger role in what used to be considered the "second world." European countries that have been under Communist rule.

"We have initiated lending to Poland for a total of some \$780 million this fiscal year... and have continued our programmes in Hungary," an official said.

"We are preparing support programmes for Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia, both of which are expected to become bank members in the coming year, and are ready to resume our activities in Romania," he said.

The financial year begins April 1 but the budget was delayed due to the independence handover and pending an aid donors' conference in New York last month.

Herrigel said the government did not plan any tax increases to finance its projected budget deficit.

"I intend to raise loans to finance the deficit and once Namibia's own central bank is established an overdraft may be arranged for part of it," he said.

Namibia's foreign debt was 726.5 million rand (\$275 million), he said.

He said tax levels at 33 per cent of gross domestic product already compared with those of developed countries.

"Company tax at present is already at a high level and increases at this stage would not be conducive to economic development and the investment climate that government tries to create," he said.

"Mining taxation is, however, under review and will hopefully lead to a more uniform taxation structure in future," Herrigel said.

The leftist-ruling South-West Africa People's Organisation (SWAPO) has promised to create a favourable climate for foreign investment and says it will follow largely free market policies.

AMMAN EXCHANGE RATES

Saturday, July 7, 1990
Central Bank official rates

	Buy	Sell	French franc	119.9	120.6
U.S. dollar	665.0	669.0	Japanese yen (for 100)	138.5	141.0
Pound Sterling	1187.4	1194.5	Dutch guilder	324.3	329.0
Deutschmark	402.4	404.8	Swiss franc	111.1	111.8
Swiss franc	475.6	478.5	Italian lire (for 100)	54.9	55.2
			Belgian franc (for 10)	196.5	197.7

WANTED

A full-time experienced Philipino maid.
Please call 834671 from 9-1 and 4-7.

FOR SALE

Car for sale without customs. Honda Civic shuttle wagon, 1985, automatic, air condition, stereo cassette.

For more information please call 815007.

Cinema RAINBOW Tel: 625155

1) PICASSO TRIGGER

At 3:30 - 6:30

2) BEVERLY HILLS

At 8:30 p.m.

Cinema CONCORD Tel: 677420

Dureld Lahham / Madeline Tabar in KAFROUN

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

FURNISHED DELUXE VILLA FOR RENT

Consists of 4 master bedrooms, sitting lounge, guest room, kitchen with all electric appliances, telephone, central heating, well-kept garden and garage.

Rent to be paid annually. Location: Bayader Wadi Al Seer, the road down to Al Aali sweets shop.

For more information please call Ghaleb Barakat, tel. 819306.



FEMALE TEACHERS WANTED

Modern Educational Schools is in need of women teachers of English. Sweifieh tel: 816860 - 816861

Swiefieh

tel: 816860 - 816861

CAR FOR SALE DUTY UNPAID

1988 Golf GTI — 16V — 30,000 km — excellent condition.

Phone: 818669 after 2 p.m.

MAID MISSING

A Filipina maid, called Josefinia Samson, has left her employer's home on June 30, 1990.

It was discovered that she took with her some valuable things and she is wanted by police.

Anybody who knows her whereabouts is kindly requested to contact the nearest police station and anyone who is offering her refuge will be legally responsible.

A PRAYER FOR THE DYING

Performances: 3:30, 6:15, 8:30, 10:30

Government readies Romanians for reforms

BUCHAREST, Romania (AP) — Finance minister Theodor Stolojan warned Romanians of impending unemployment and taxes as the government pushes through economic reforms, including its production targets.

"Unemployment, bankruptcies, income taxes and value-added taxes will be consequences of the shock therapy necessary to transform from a Stalinist economy to a market economy," Stolojan told the daily Romania Libera.

Stolojan estimated that the cost of transforming the highly centralised economy — "repairing the damages of the former dictatorship" — would be around \$1 billion. He did not elaborate on what the costs would entail.

Prime Minister Petre Roman told parliament last week, upon being named to the post, that a package of economic reform laws will be ready within six months. He presented a programme of wide-ranging radical economic changes.

At its first meeting Thursday, the new government issued a statement declaring that salaries in the future will be linked to production and announced plans for partial payments to the unemployed.

The statement said "the economy can no longer support the payment for work that was not performed."

The interim government, installed after the revolution that

ousted communist dictator Nicolae Ceausescu, had issued payments from state coffers regardless of whether a given state enterprise was meeting its production targets.

Factories which have been idled because other companies they depended on for raw materials or spare parts failed to meet contracts will be able to sue those enterprises, the statement said.

They will be able to claim damages equal to the amount of salaries that would have been paid had the workers been active during that period, it said.

This recourse was unavailable to workers in Romania under Ceausescu's iron-fisted rule.

The government also announced that workers who are jobless because their industries failed will nevertheless receive 50 per cent of their wage until a new package of economic laws is passed, which is likely to include unemployment compensation.

In anticipation of the economic reforms to come, Romanians, attempting to beat a possible devaluation of the Romanian leu and a corresponding rise in gaso-

line prices, formed long lines at gas stations all over the country.

The official exchange rate is 21 lei to one dollar, while the black market rate often exceeds 100 lei to the dollar.

A devaluation by as much as 50 or 100 per cent is expected before August.

Delors urges radical overhaul to world financial system

BRUSSELS (R) — European Commission President Jacques Delors said Friday East European countries' efforts to restructure their economies might come to nothing unless the West acted to reduce their debt.

In a speech at the end of a conference on Eastern Europe's economies, Delors said the debt question was at the heart of what he called "the world economic disorder," and he urged a radical overhaul of the international financial system.

"If solutions are not found for alleviating the debt burden in the most difficult and dramatic phase of economic reform, I fear the debt burden will cancel out the positive efforts which could be made to achieve a budgetary structure that is more operational and does more to stimulate the

creation of a market economy..." he said.

Delors said any debt relief for Eastern Europe would have to be granted to Latin American, African and Asian debtors too.

The world's 15 most heavily indebted developing countries, far from receiving any fresh money, had paid out \$30 billion to richer nations last year, he said.

"We thus have a financial system which is absolutely incomprehensible and which is a fantastic obstacle to the solution of our problems... (and) to an equitable economic order," Delors said.

The former Soviet satellite needed help to integrate them into the world economy and their push away from communism and central economic planning "will raise again, and in a radical way,

the question of a new economic order," he added.

The European Commission, the European Community's executive body, is responsible for coordinating aid to Eastern European reformist governments from a group of 24 rich nations.

The two-day conference was attended by several leading economists and government officials from Eastern Europe, including Hungarian Economics Minister Bela Kadar and Czechoslovak Deputy Foreign Minister Zdenek Pirek.

Delors, a former French Socialist finance minister appointed to pollution as the other big burden weighing on Eastern Europe's reform programme alongside debt.

Granma dismissed the proposal as "crumbs" and said the United States continued to treat Latin America and the Caribbean as though the region was its own backyard.

It said the Bush proposal came at a time when "American triumphalism" was at its highest following the U.S. invasion of Panama last December.

"However, Cuba's exception consists of it being a country without people who are tortured, a country where people don't have to work slave-like," Granma added.

Cuba shuns U.S. 'carrot'

the Caribbean, becomes a new instrument of Yankee domination over our countries," the newspaper added.

Granma said that while wooing other Latin American nations, Bush singled out Cuba for attack.

"We are, so he says, the only exception in a Latin America that is becoming democratic," it said.

"However, Cuba's exception consists of it being a country without people who are tortured, a country where people don't have to work slave-like," Granma added.

Plaza Flowers Interflora

flower messenger worldwide
Meeting Book Center Tel: 0631733

4 RENT

Many villas and apartments for rent & sale furnished or unfurnished in Abdoun, Um Sweifieh and many other locations.

The company has bought 21

247-400s since 1986 and operates 224 airplanes in all.

The aircraft will provide extra capacity as well as allowing us to replace older Boeing 747 equipment," British Airways chairman Lord King said.

Rolls-Royce PLC won the \$1.07 billion contract for the engines, the airline said.

ABDOUN REAL ESTATE

Tel: 810609, 810605

Fax: 810520

HOUSEMAID WANTED

A live-in housemaid "full-time"

Please call 843512 / 661926

YOUR BIRTH STONE

brings you

Luck & Fulfils Your Hopes

<p

Bonn, Moscow welcome results of NATO summit

BONN (AP) — West Germany welcomed the results of Friday's NATO alliance meeting in London, including the decision that the size of a united German military be negotiated at ongoing arms talks in Vienna.

Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher, who had proposed that the united German military be subject for the talks on Europe's conventional forces, called it "a historic summit for Europe."

Otto Graf Lambsdorff, chairman of the Free Democrats, the junior partner in Chancellor Helmut Kohl's governing coalition, said the summit was an "important contribution toward the development of permanent security structures in Europe," and "substantial help for the German re-unification process."

The Soviet Union had wanted the question of German troop levels, one of the contentious points in discussions over approaching German unification, renegotiated in the "two-plus-four" talks among the four World War II victors and the Germans.

West Germany, which won international approval of unification, nonetheless rejected that idea, not wanting its forces to be assigned out among Europe.

Negotiating the size of Germany's military in the "two-plus-four" talks would have amounted to the victorious World War II allies setting German troop levels. Negotiating it in the context of the conventional armed forces in Europe talks puts the question in the broader context of European security.

The German delegation was not satisfied with the outcome of the summit, a government source said, speaking on condition of anonymity.

India army gets new powers; slaps indefinite curfew on Srinagar

SRINAGAR (Agencies) — The governor of troubled Kashmir ordered an indefinite curfew in the state capital Saturday and increased the army's authority in the battle against Muslim separatists.

Soldiers in camouflage uniforms manned checkpoints and patrolled in machine-gunned mounted jeeps, strictly enforcing the curfew, said residents who declined to be named.

The government announced a special ordinance giving the army command of countering the Muslim insurgency, newspapers reported. In the past, the army was subordinate to the police and para-military forces. Residents said they feared the move could be the start of a fresh crackdown and more violence.

Jammu-Kashmir Gov. Girish Saxena signed the order Friday, permitting army troops to conduct searches and destroy militants' hideouts, the newspapers said.

On Thursday, Saxena empowered security forces to fire at any suspected insurgent and destroy any building.

Srinagar has been the focal point of the Muslim movement for secession of the Kashmir Valley from Hindu-majority India.

At least 668 people have been killed in fighting in the picturesquely Himalayan valley since Jan. 23, when the government first ordered a crackdown on Muslim insurgents.

Jammu-Kashmir is the only

Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze said at the last round of "two-plus-four" talks in Berlin the Soviet would like to see a united German army of 200,000-250,000.

Shevardnadze Friday welcomed the outcome of a NATO summit and said decisions taken at the meeting paved the way to a safe future for Europe.

In a statement issued by TASS news agency, Shevardnadze specifically welcomed an offer by NATO to conclude a joint peace declaration and he said Moscow would consult its Warsaw Pact allies to coordinate action on this.

"The decisions adopted (at the NATO summit) move in the right direction and pave the way to a safe future for the entire European continent," he said.

Shevardnadze said the Soviet Union attached huge importance to the statement that NATO member countries had no aggressive intentions and were committed to never using force first.

"The Soviet Union positively assesses the NATO member countries' appeal to the Warsaw treaty member states to adopt a joint declaration which would solemnly declare that we are no longer opponents and confirm our aspiration to refrain from the threat or use of force against the territorial integrity or political independence of any state..." he said.

He added Moscow would consult with the other six Warsaw Pact member states about the peace declaration.

He hailed as constructive NATO's proposal to establish closer contacts with the Pact, including military ones, and NATO's invitations to Gorbachev and other East European leaders to visit NATO headquarters.

Gerasimov, interviewed by an American television network shortly before the declaration was issued, said he saw "very constructive signs coming out of this summit." He also told ABC news he was "always ready to go" to a future NATO summit.

Gerasimov, asked whether Gorbachev would take up the offer to go to NATO headquarters in Brussels, said: "I see nothing wrong with this. Going to Brussels, why not?"

Western diplomats said NATO's pledge to reform its forces might also help persuade the Kremlin to accept the idea of a united Germany being a member of the Western alliance.

Gorbachev has said publicly he would like a unified Germany to be associated with both NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Western analysts believe he would accept German membership in NATO if he could find a way to "sell" the idea to his military.

Some members of the Soviet military's top brass have accused Gorbachev and Shevardnadze of leaving the country vulnerable to Western aggression by arms reductions and allowing democratic revolutions to sweep away pro-Soviet regimes in Eastern Europe.

They say NATO itself has continued to modernise its weapons stocks while the Soviet Union has progressively disarmed itself.

In the latest such attack Major-General Ivan Mikulin, a delegate to the 28th party congress in Moscow, accused Soviet diplomats of "looking at the world through rose-coloured glasses" and said the West was "building up its own security exclusively at our expense."

Mikulin, amplifying these comments Friday, said he believed the Foreign Ministry had acted over-hastily in pulling troops out of Eastern Europe.

Moscow has agreed with the new non-Communist governments in Hungary and Czechoslovakia to withdraw some 125,000 troops from there by the middle of next year.

The army refused to honour

ANC-Pretoria talks to resume July 18

KAMPALA (R) — South African anti-apartheid leader Nelson Mandela said the African National Congress (ANC) and the government will resume talks on July 18.

The deputy president of the ANC named the date Friday during a state dinner hosted by Ugandan President Yoweri Museveni. On July 18 Mandela will celebrate his 72nd birthday.

Mandela is on the last leg of a triumphant tour of North America.

ica, Europe and Africa.

Mandela, who first mentioned the date in Washington, said he expected the government to release all remaining political prisoners, but did not say when.

Prospects for dismantling apartheid were better now than ever before, he added.

South African President F.W. de Klerk lifted a ban on the ANC in February and freed Mandela from a life sentence for plotting to overthrow white rule.

17 die in Texas plant explosion

CHANNELVIEW, Texas (AP) — An explosion and fire ripped through a section of a chemical plant "like a rocket just took off," killing 17 workers, authorities said.

The explosion occurred late Thursday as crews were cleaning waste tanks at the Arco Chemical Co. plant in this Houston suburb. The 564-acre (228-hectare) complex employs about 350 people.

Five workers were injured. "We're in the process of recovering the victims from the fire," Richard Bailey, chief investigator for the Harris County Sheriff's Department Arson Divi-

sion, said at midday. "It looks like a bomb went off in there."

Plant Manager Earl McCaleb, his voice breaking, called the explosion and fire "a terrible tragedy" and "an overwhelming sadness, the loss of friends and co-workers."

Officials said they believed they had accounted for all of the missing. Earlier, officials had said there were 15 confirmed dead and one missing. There was no immediate explanation on why the death toll then jumped up by two.

Arco said four people were treated for minor injuries and

released and one person was hospitalized, but could not give further details. None of the victims was immediately identified.

McCaleb said the blaze was not extinguished until more than four hours after the explosion.

The blast occurred in a utility area, a remote section that provides cooling, water and steam for plant operations. The explosion involved two tanks containing wastewater and some hydrocarbons, McCaleb said.

Officials said there were an unusually large number of people in the area of the plant complex

NATO offer helps Gorbachev to silence generals

MOSCOW (R) — Soviet officials have welcomed NATO's dramatic peace initiative and said it handed President Mikhail Gorbachev ammunition to silence his angry generals.

"It is a bold and welcome step

in the right direction," said Foreign Ministry chief spokesman Gennady Gerasimov of NATO's "peace package" presented Friday after a summit in London.

"Now we can tell those grumbling generals that they are wrong. This has come at a good time because he (Gorbachev) is being criticised," Gerasimov told reporters.

Military hawks at the 28th Soviet Communist Party Congress have sharply criticised the foreign policy pursued by Gorbachev and Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze.

The NATO declaration pledged radical reforms to its military forces and a new role for nuclear weapons to reflect the transformation of Europe and the end of the cold war. It also invited the Warsaw Pact to make a joint peace declaration and asked Gorbachev to attend a future alliance summit.

"Moscow has been seeking changes in the NATO doctrine, and that's what they will be getting. Gorbachev and Shevardnadze can tell their critics: 'You said NATO is not changing. Well, here's the evidence,'" said a senior Western diplomat.

Gorbachev, interviewed by an American television network shortly before the declaration was issued, said he saw "very constructive signs coming out of this summit." He also told ABC news he was "always ready to go" to a future NATO summit.

Gerasimov, asked whether Gorbachev would take up the offer to go to NATO headquarters in Brussels, said: "I see nothing wrong with this. Going to Brussels, why not?"

Western diplomats said NATO's pledge to reform its forces might also help persuade the Kremlin to accept the idea of a united Germany being a member of the Western alliance.

Gorbachev has said publicly he would like a unified Germany to be associated with both NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Western analysts believe he would accept German membership in NATO if he could find a way to "sell" the idea to his military.

Some members of the Soviet military's top brass have accused Gorbachev and Shevardnadze of leaving the country vulnerable to Western aggression by arms reductions and allowing democratic revolutions to sweep away pro-Soviet regimes in Eastern Europe.

They say NATO itself has continued to modernise its weapons stocks while the Soviet Union has progressively disarmed itself.

In the latest such attack Major-General Ivan Mikulin, a delegate to the 28th party congress in Moscow, accused Soviet diplomats of "looking at the world through rose-coloured glasses" and said the West was "building up its own security exclusively at our expense."

Mikulin, amplifying these comments Friday, said he believed the Foreign Ministry had acted over-hastily in pulling troops out of Eastern Europe.

Moscow has agreed with the new non-Communist governments in Hungary and Czechoslovakia to withdraw some 125,000 troops from there by the middle of next year.

The army refused to honour

the offer to go to NATO headquarters in Brussels, said: "I see nothing wrong with this. Going to Brussels, why not?"

Western diplomats said NATO's pledge to reform its forces might also help persuade the Kremlin to accept the idea of a united Germany being a member of the Western alliance.

Gorbachev has said publicly he would like a unified Germany to be associated with both NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Western analysts believe he would accept German membership in NATO if he could find a way to "sell" the idea to his military.

Some members of the Soviet military's top brass have accused Gorbachev and Shevardnadze of leaving the country vulnerable to Western aggression by arms reductions and allowing democratic revolutions to sweep away pro-Soviet regimes in Eastern Europe.

They say NATO itself has continued to modernise its weapons stocks while the Soviet Union has progressively disarmed itself.

In the latest such attack Major-General Ivan Mikulin, a delegate to the 28th party congress in Moscow, accused Soviet diplomats of "looking at the world through rose-coloured glasses" and said the West was "building up its own security exclusively at our expense."

Mikulin, amplifying these comments Friday, said he believed the Foreign Ministry had acted over-hastily in pulling troops out of Eastern Europe.

Moscow has agreed with the new non-Communist governments in Hungary and Czechoslovakia to withdraw some 125,000 troops from there by the middle of next year.

The army refused to honour

the offer to go to NATO headquarters in Brussels, said: "I see nothing wrong with this. Going to Brussels, why not?"

Western diplomats said NATO's pledge to reform its forces might also help persuade the Kremlin to accept the idea of a united Germany being a member of the Western alliance.

Gorbachev has said publicly he would like a unified Germany to be associated with both NATO and the Warsaw Pact. Western analysts believe he would accept German membership in NATO if he could find a way to "sell" the idea to his military.

Some members of the Soviet military's top brass have accused Gorbachev and Shevardnadze of leaving the country vulnerable to Western aggression by arms reductions and allowing democratic revolutions to sweep away pro-Soviet regimes in Eastern Europe.

They say NATO itself has continued to modernise its weapons stocks while the Soviet Union has progressively disarmed itself.

In the latest such attack Major-General Ivan Mikulin, a delegate to the 28th party congress in Moscow, accused Soviet diplomats of "looking at the world through rose-coloured glasses" and said the West was "building up its own security exclusively at our expense."

Mikulin, amplifying these comments Friday, said he believed the Foreign Ministry had acted over-hastily in pulling troops out of Eastern Europe.

Moscow has agreed with the new non-Communist governments in Hungary and Czechoslovakia to withdraw some 125,000 troops from there by the middle of next year.

The army refused to honour

E. European upheavals help raise EC population by 1.8m

LUXEMBOURG (AP) — The European Community's (EC) population rose by 1.75 million in 1989, largely due to the upheavals in Eastern Europe that sent a million people into West Germany alone, the EC statistics agency Eurostat has reported.

It put the population of the 12 EC states at just over 327 million as of Jan. 1, 1990, up from 325.3 million at the start of 1988.

The other (EC) states, which already have a low fertility rate and an aging population structure, have lower rates of natural increase.

Eurostat gave these population figures, in millions, for each EC state:

West Germany, 62.7; Italy,

57.6; Britain, 57.3; France, 56.3;

Spain, 38.9; the Netherlands, 14.9; Portugal, 10.3; Greece, 10;

Belgium, 9.9; Denmark, 5.1; and

Ireland, 3.5. Luxembourg's

population stands at 378,000.

In 1989, the EC recorded

41,000 fewer births than in 1988,

the next last year.

Luxembourg posted a high rate of immigration due to its "attractive labour market," Eurostat said in a survey.

But "in Ireland ... the flow of emigration continues resulting in a loss of 22,000 in 1989," even though Ireland has the highest rate of natural growth of all EC nations, the survey found.

"The other (EC) states, which

already have a low fertility

rate and an aging population

structure, have lower rates of

natural increase."

Eurostat gave these population

figures, in millions, for each EC

state:

West Germany, 62.7; Italy,

57.6; Britain, 57.3; France, 56.3;

Spain, 38.9; the Netherlands, 14.9; Portugal, 10.3; Greece, 10;

Belgium, 9.9; Denmark, 5.1; and

Ireland, 3.5. Luxembourg's

population stands at 378,000.

In 1989, the EC recorded

41,000 fewer births than in 1988,

the next last year.

Luxembourg posted a high rate

of immigration due to its "at